

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

The course which France has chosen to adopt has lessons for us which we should take to heart. For one thing, we may learn more clearly by all this how uncertain are the foundations of European politics, at a time when we are entering upon a war in which all Europe is more or less concerned and more or less authorized to meddle in the affairs of France, which has hitherto appeared so resolute in defence of her position and so pretensions in Egypt, and so fiercely opposed to the intervention of Turkey.

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NICE.—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

Great Britain.

LONDON, JULY 31—AUGUST 1, 1882.

THE CRISIS.

The acceptance by the Porte of the invitation to send troops to Egypt addressed to it by the Conference is still the dominant fact in a complicated and anxious situation. No active steps have yet been taken for the despatch of a Turkish contingent, and indeed, before any such steps could be taken certain preliminary conditions, regarded by the English Government as absolutely essential, to use Mr. Gladstone's words, must be complied with. Circumstances have completely changed since the Identie Note was first delivered to the Porte. England has resolved on active intervention in Egypt, so that any intervention on the part of the Porte would no longer be a simple acceptance of the invitation of the Powers, but would have to be adjusted to the conditions established by the action of England. In the first place, therefore, the condition precedent of the acceptance by England of Turkish co-operation must be fulfilled. The Sultan must issue a proclamation upholding Tewfik Pacha and denouncing Arabi as a rebel. Until this is done there can be no question of the despatch of Turkish troops. Whether the Conference sees fit to impose this condition or not, it has been imposed by England, and cannot be withdrawn. Moreover, the unconditional acceptance of the Identie Note does not immediately and entirely free the action of the Porte in the matter. The last clause of that document recites that "the application of the articles and conditions enumerated above will form the object of a subsequent agreement between the six Powers and Turkey," such an agreement must necessarily be based on the circumstances actually existing, among which the presence of English troops in Alexandria and the resolve of England to intervene herself are the most important. If it be true, moreover, that the Russian Plenipotentiary has received instructions to withdraw from the general discussions of the Conference, and only to take part in its deliberations concerning the measures necessary for the security of the Suez Canal, the Conference can no longer be competent to frame the further agreement contemplated in the Identie Note. In any case it is clear that the position of England in the matter entitles her to a determining voice in any further negotiations preliminary to Turkish intervention. The Porte has itself to thank if its action in the whole matter has given rise to profound suspicion and distrust. It is impossible not to see that the sudden resolve of the Sultan to send troops to Egypt has been prompted, not by any sincere desire to re-establish order in the country and to restore the authority of the Khedive, but simply by the fear that the work would be undertaken and accomplished by England. It is not very long since the Sultan conferred on Arabi an important decoration and mark of his favour, nor was it until England's resolve was shown that the Porte showed any readiness to accept the invitation of the Powers. We have a right to inquire closely into the motives which underlie the present action, and if the result of the inquiry is to increase our suspicions of the Sultan's sincerity, the fault is certainly not ours. In any case, the co-operation of Turkish forces in the task that England has undertaken can now only be accepted on such conditions as will afford both England and Europe effectual guarantees of the good faith of the Porte in the matter. If such guarantees cannot be given, or if such guarantees as the Porte may be inclined to offer are held to be insufficient, the employment of Turkish troops must be regarded, as inadmissible. Such a conclusion is only the logical issue of the terms specified in the Identie Note. By such instrument the Powers stand as such committed as England is to the suppression of Arabi and the restoration of order in Egypt. That was the sole purpose of inviting the Sultan's intervention, and the Powers would only stultify themselves if they allowed the Sultan to intervene without being fully satisfied that the purpose would be fulfilled. If, on the other hand, the Conference is dissolved by the withdrawal of the Russian Plenipotentiary, England will pursue alone the object which she has hitherto pursued in concert.

—Times. The Daily News says:—It is reported from Constantinople that the Conference is considered at an end, the Russian Ambassador having declined to take further part in it, except so far as the protection of the Suez Canal is concerned. The despatch which Lord Dufferin is directed by Lord Granville to insist upon the Sultan upholding the Khedive, and denouncing Arabi as a rebel, may almost be considered obsolete. The conditions have not been accepted, and they would in any case be of little or no value. But the promised or rather the threatened intervention of Turkey in Egypt is by far the most serious element in the immediate situation. The pretence that in sending troops the Sultan would be carrying out the proposals of the Conference is simply absurd. When the Identie Note was presented the Porte returned no answer. The delay amounted in fact to a refusal, and the Powers would have been fully justified in formally accepting it as such, and giving Turkey notice that it was withdrawn. The same line of reasoning may be applied to the later demands of the English Government,

even if their acceptance were of any real value. Even if the Sultan were to fulfil Lord Granville's requirements by proclaiming Arabi a rebel and promising to uphold the authority of the Khedive, there is absolutely no security for the discharge of his undertaking. On Friday last Lord Dufferin was instructed to impose these conditions upon the Porte as necessary preliminaries to our acceptance of Turkish co-operation, and further to ask how the force sent was to be disposed. Questions of this kind may have a formal significance, but they are certainly not meant to be treated as diplomatic curiosities, and dallied with or postponed over after the true old Turkish fashion. One rule for dealing with the Porte is to consider all inquiries not replied to within a reasonable time as answered in the sense most unfavourable to Turkey. In a sense her Majesty's Ministers have acted upon that plan. They have not slackened in their military preparations while the Porte has been concocting their next manoeuvre. So far, so good. But it is necessary for us to act without the slightest reliance upon Turkish assurances. It is time that we should make up our minds how to act in the event of Turkish troops being despatched. We by no means regard such a result as certain. The Sultan would pause before taking so critical a step without encouragement, and that he is not very likely to receive from any quarter. Germany is believed to have pressed him to issue the proclamations required by the British Government, but that is now a question of little, if any, importance. If Abdul Hamid despatches a force to Egypt, it matters not whether he gives information to us, which may be true or false, or what he intends to do with it. If such a force were allowed to land, there can be no security that it would not—or rather there can be little doubt that it would—join Arabi's army. The maxim, "Divide and control," might thus be very much in point. If two armies are likely when they meet to act against a third, it requires no argument to show that the third must in common prudence prevent their meeting. This is no time for squeamish scruples about the sovereign rights of the Sultan. He has neglected to use his position, and his neglect has resulted to our prejudice. In the discharge of a plain duty we are fully justified in providing for our own safety without regard to his wishes or desires.

The Standard says:—The Prime Minister is capable of a good deal of self-deception, but he could hardly deceive himself so egregiously as all that. Moreover, his colleagues shared the impression he announced. What conclusion are we to draw? Are we to conclude that the German Powers, and those who are acting in subordination to them, deliberately misled the British Cabinet? That would be an inference too injurious to them to be adopted without plain and conclusive proof. Is it that, in the course of the negotiations at Constantinople, and of hostilities in Egypt, they changed their minds? The weather vane does not more accurately represent the veering of the wind than does the attitude of France represent the general impression of the intentions and policy of the Governments of Berlin and Vienna. England has not thought it necessary to watch and wait upon their mutations with the same cautious subservience. We now perceive the result. Whatever conclusions we might be forced to adopt if we confined ourselves to mere technicalities, common sense tells us that Powers which approved, if they did approve, the independent action of England, are acting illogically and inconsistently in encouraging, if they are encouraging, the Sultan to send troops to Egypt, with the avowed object of superseding or thwarting England's military campaign. Were we to search for a single word which should express the attitude of the Powers towards the action of England, we should be forced to say that it was somewhat sinister. There is an ominous appearance in the gradual withdrawal from us of every kind of co-operation, encouragement, or even approval. This may indicate nothing more than cold indifference; but if there be more than this—if there be any grounds for supposing that we are not being treated by Europe with straightforwardness—there is a straightforward and efficient way of baffling the calculations that have prompted all this tortuousness. The Government may rely upon it that the nation will see them through any difficulty in which they may have become entangled by the bad faith of others. Having gone to Egypt to vindicate the authority of the Khedive and our own acknowledged interests, we cannot and shall not retire until the task we have undertaken is fulfilled both in spirit and to the letter. But if we are resolved to finish successfully the work to which we have pledged ourselves, we are bound to give warning to all persons who would bank or impede our mission to stand aside until it is executed. So long as we cling to the formalities and fictions of the Conference, of the European Concert, of a European Mandate, and such like figments of inexperienced statesmanship, we shall be perpetually finding ourselves entangled in one cobweb after another. If the conditions of the Conference do not confer on us the right to forbid the despatch of Turkish troops to Egypt at present, then we must make the right for ourselves, by declaring in plain and positive terms that we will not at one and the same time restore order in Egypt for the benefit of Europe, and allow Europe to hamper our freedom and confound our policy. We have been quite forbearing, quite complaisant enough. The people of this country are prepared to pay for a costly and difficult expedition, but they are not prepared to be made the tools of Europe at the same time.

ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The course which France has chosen to adopt has lessons for us which we should take to heart. For one thing, we may see more clearly by all this how uncertain are the foundations of European politics, at a time when we are entering upon a war in which all Europe is more or less concerned, and more or less authorized to meddle in France, which has hitherto appeared so resolute in defence of her position and pretensions in Egypt, and so fiercely opposed to the intervention of Turkey anywhere in North Africa, suddenly steps back from the one and no longer has a word to say against the other, we know the reason why. The rancour of faction

may account for it in some measure; but over all French factions there is one dominating fear, and this fear it was that decided the vote of Saturday. Prince Bismarck and his machinations are a haunting dread in every political coterie in France; and since it is certain that the German Chancellor pulls the strings at Constantinople, while at the same time he is strong in European alliances and ready at all hours to launch his forces in any direction, we ought not to be surprised if French politicians shrink from adventures which might further embroil their country abroad or weaken it at home. No doubt, when shrinking from adventure includes the abandonment of Egypt to military occupation by the English, these fears appear excessive; but for our own part we incline to think that those Frenchmen are wisest who argue that the claims of France in Egypt are not forfeited because she refuses to occupy the country without a European mandate, and therefore that there is no overwhelming reason why she should run the risks of entanglement and surprise. But whether the fears inspired from Berlin are excessive or not, we know them to be very natural and reasonable; and there can be no doubt at any rate as to what they have led to. And, amongst other things, what they have led to is demonstration of the exceeding foolishness of our Government in casting off a good understanding with the German Powers and relying altogether on a French alliance. In the instability of French politics alone there is reason enough for doing nothing of the kind, but there were other and far more weighty considerations. In allying ourselves with France, after the Hands-off declaration, we voluntarily took a share in the difficulties of France with Germany. Whatever we might think of doing or hope to do in combination with France was always liable to embarrassment and defeat through the hostilities of Germany to our ally, at the last moment, of the hostilities of Germany. Moreover, as we have said repeatedly to no purpose, the Anglo-French alliance was one that did not suit Germany in the least; and it was certain from the moment it was formed that Prince Bismarck would do his utmost to break it up in such a way as to be a lesson to ourselves. If he had been a man less powerful, less resourceful, less witty, his efforts in that direction might not have been of much importance; but being what he is, they were pretty sure to succeed in some way or other. And they have succeeded. There's an end of the understandings with France now; and the grand question is whether they are to be followed forthwith by others of a more stable and profitable character, or whether we are to be taught by more humiliations and embarrassments where to seek them—up in hand or otherwise. It is a proof of the grossest ignorance and the most obstinate blindness in foreign politics that they were not sought long ago.—St. James's Gazette.

THE END OF THE CONFERENCE.

ACTION OF RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends the following despatch dated Monday:

The diplomatic situation has now reached a deadlock from which it is difficult at present to foresee the issue, and certain features of which are well calculated to increase the general uneasiness. Without giving an opinion as to what motives or influences prompt the Porte to join the Conference at the eleventh hour, I can confidently state that nothing could have placed the English Government in a more embarrassed position. Such terms as England can, under existing circumstances, agree to in view of the Russian opposition, are not likely to be accepted. Indeed, what they are evidently aiming at in Constantinople is the entirely independent action of Turkey, and that, it is superfluous to say, is altogether out of the question. But what is the attitude of the Powers towards the action of the Sultan? I am in a position to give some particulars on the subject. The Powers friendly to Turkey maintain that England's expectations and demands have recently undergone a complete modification, and that what the Queen's Government desired now is to believe that the Sultan's action is now in question at the eleventh hour, and that what Lord Dufferin proposed at the Conference, the Identie Note, is urged, was presented to the Porte by England together with the other Powers concerned after the bombardment of Alexandria, and after English troops had landed there. At that moment when the situation was quite as critical as it is at present, Lord Dufferin did not give it to be understood that restrictions and reservations would be afterwards forthcoming; and his colleagues at the Conference were entitled to suppose that the Sultan would give full satisfaction in London. None of the Continental Powers expected England to withdraw a single man from Egypt, and when Said Pacha mooted the question at the Conference, Baron Calixte pointed out that such a suggestion was wholly unreasonable. But apparently it was expected that England would allow Turkey to take the lead in the task to be accomplished, and would only assume it herself in case of failure. The English Government, I understand, have clearly intimated that they are not prepared to countenance anything of the kind. Order is to be restored in Egypt by British troops, and the only basis of negotiations for Turkish co-operation is that which involves the assistance of Russia, by withholding the instructions that should have been sent to her representative for the last sitting of the Conference, was the first to believe that the Russian Government's disapproval would have been given had not contrary advice been tendered from Vienna and Berlin. Here, however, there can be no doubt that what is called England's new policy is also most unfavourably viewed. I heard it said this afternoon that it would be better if England declared she intended to follow the course that suited her best, and thus gave the signal for the break up of the Conference. She cannot suppose that Turkey will consent to play a second Turkey in a country where the Sultan is sovereign. English action in Egypt independently of the Porte must inevitably lead to a religious war, and not improbably to a European one. From the outset it will bring about the complete isolation of Turkey. Such is the prospect that I have been invited to look for moral support. I beg leave to add that the views I have here submitted are by no means in harmony with those I have formed myself, but which, for the moment, I am not inclined upon to expound. I have over reason published by the newspaper *El Imparcial*, of Madrid, that Germany had invited Spain to take part in the measures for guarding the Suez Canal. I am able to convey the following information. Some time ago it was rumoured that certain Governments were anxious to adopt that certain Government as one of the Great Powers. The truth was that it had been proposed in a confidential and altogether informal manner to give Spain a seat at the Con-

ference as one of the Mediterranean Powers. The idea did not meet with favour in London, and was allowed to drop. It has been resumed in an equally informal way in connection with the Suez Canal. When Lord Dufferin opened the debate on the Suez Canal at the conference he invited the representatives of the Powers to state what measures they held it would be advisable to take, and at what moment they should be carried out. He put forward the Anglo-French scheme on behalf of his own Government and that of France, adding that they would both welcome the cooperation of any other Power. But Italy refused, and the French Government has since been upset. It has now occurred to some of the parties concerned that, in the absence of France, a European sanction might be extended to the measures in question, if another Power, such as Russia or Holland, for instance, participated in them. This looks uncommonly like another pitfall.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria, telegraphing on Monday, says:—

A young midshipman of the *Alexandria*, named Dudley de Courcy, was reported on Saturday to have been killed in the attack on the fortifications at Damietta and Rosetta, at spots selected with admirable judgment to command the points at which a landing could be effected. The water all along the coast is very shallow, and big ships cannot approach within four miles of Rosetta and three of Damietta. The number of points at which troops could be debarked is much restricted by the scarcity of water along the spit of sand separating the sea from the inland lakes and shallows. The English and French Admirals are apparently working with a thoroughly good understanding. They have been equally harassed by M. de Lesseps with his pretensions and protests, and his department for Ismailia—whence he writes to Alexandria—must be a great relief to them both. It was reported that the French Admiral Conrad had appealed to his Government against the interference of M. de Lesseps, but this was not the case.

Admiral Conrad said to me, "I regard M. de Lesseps as merely a private individual. He is a very distinguished man, and an old friend of mine, but he is in no sense qualified to take action here. The Canal is safe, and we mean to keep it so, which is what M. de Lesseps wants, but the two Governments, sustained by the sanction of the Powers in Conference, are the sole judges of the means to be pursued to this end. I asked whether French troops would be landed, and Admiral Conrad said that in this respect he should be guided by his judgment, and refuse to allow the Canal authorities any voice in the matter. M. de Lesseps called on Admiral Hoskins on Thursday night after eleven o'clock, before starting for Ismailia, but the Admiral refused to see him at that hour. I believe that M. de Lesseps would have been already lodged. M. de Lesseps, junior, telegraphed here on Thursday night a vehement protest against the *Orient* and *Coquette* anchoring at Ismailia instead of pursuing their way on to Suez. The feeling of the French inhabitants as to some German ships still at Suez passing through the Canal, he received orders from his Government to detain them until the gunboat *Mouette*, which entered the Canal this morning, can reach Suez and return through the Canal as their escort.

The French Consul tells me that, unless otherwise instructed, he shall not reply to the circular of the new Governor, should that official follow the usual custom of addressing one to the Consuls of the various nationalities. He will, however, attend the reception of the new Governor, and will, in any case, have relations with him until a change takes place in the situation. The German Government have taken a step in advance of anything which we have done in the Canal, and while we are hesitating they have, as usual, acted. In reply to a request from their Consul at Suez, some German ships still at Suez passing through the Canal, he received orders from his Government to detain them until the gunboat *Mouette*, which entered the Canal this morning, can reach Suez and return through the Canal as their escort.

Two of the detachments of the 1st Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards were inspected on Monday morning by the Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Household Cavalry, at the Albany Barracks. His Royal Highness, Lord of Wales, and the young Princesses arrived at the barracks between ten and eleven o'clock. There was an immense assemblage of spectators both inside and outside the barracks. The Prince was attended by Colonel Sir Dighton Probyn, and among those present were the Duke of Athole, Lord and Lady Waterford, Lord Seaford, and Lord de Lisle. The band of the Life Guards were in attendance under the conduct of Mr. Charles Godfrey. The inspection commenced about half-past ten o'clock, and was concluded shortly after eleven. The total number of officers and men was over 300, there being 160 of each regiment, and they formed the detachments which will leave England in advance of the 2d Life Guards squadron, they were under the command of Colonel Minto Home, M.P. (of the Royal Horse Guards), Major the Hon. O. Montague (of the Blues), and Colonel C. R. Talbot (of the 1st Life Guards). The Prince of Wales, at the close of the march past, expressed his satisfaction. The Duke of Cambridge was to have been present at the inspection, but was unavoidably absent.

The first Battalion of the Brigade of Guards which is to take part in the Egyptian Expedition left on Sunday morning for Alexandria. It was expected that the Battalion would march from the Wellington Barracks to the station at Liverpool-street, and be thence conveyed by train to the Royal Albert Docks, where the *Orient* was awaiting their reception. The men, however, were marched to the steamboat pier at Westminster, where they embarked on board three ordinary river boats, whence they were conveyed direct to the dock. The troops fell in on parade at seven o'clock in their white undress serge jackets, but with white Indian helmets and purges, instead of the bearskins. They were in heavy marching order, with valises, great coats, rifles, and full pouches, each man carrying, besides a white canvas bag with clothing for use on ship board. The officers were in the ordinary blue undress uniform of the corps, and the field state showed 700 rank and file, 30 officers, 46 sergeants, and 21 drummers and pipers. Being formed into square, the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, read the following letter from Sir A. F. Ponsonby:—"My dear Knox—The Queen regrets that she is unable to be present at the embarkation of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards to-morrow. Her Majesty knows that the Scots Guards will do their duty as gallantly as they have always hitherto done, and commands me to convey to you her best wishes for their welfare.—Yours very truly, HENRY F. PONSONBY." To this, he said, he had replied as follows:—"My dear General—Will you kindly inform Her Majesty that the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards are deeply grateful for the interest which she has taken

when sufficient forces are present to avert such a calamity as that which befel Alexandria.

For two days past a white object has been noticed in Arabi's camp. It is to-day replaced by an unmistakable white flag. What the meaning of this may be is entirely unknown. The news that England insists upon the Turkish contingent being under English command has given great satisfaction in Egyptian official quarters, where it is regarded as the only possible means for avoiding the repetition of dangerous hostilities as in the case of the Khedive. But Italy has refused such as were carried on by the Turkish Mission. Three of the Cairo deputies return to-morrow to the capital. Of these one remains obdurate as to the necessity of a national resistance to the end; while two state their intention of advising the Khedive, but it is doubtful whether, when they reach Cairo, they will dare to maintain views opposed to those of Arabi. Several movements have taken place on the part of the ironclads; but upon these it will be prudent to be silent for the present.

The Standard also publishes the following telegrams from its correspondent at Port Said:—

THE ARABS ARE WORKING INDIGETALLY at fortifications all along the coast, especially at Damietta and Rosetta, at spots selected with admirable judgment to command the points at which a landing could be effected. The water all along the coast is very shallow, and big ships cannot approach within four miles of Rosetta and three of Damietta. The number of points at which troops could be debarked is much restricted by the scarcity of water along the spit of sand separating the sea from the inland lakes and shallows. The English and French Admirals are apparently working with a thoroughly good understanding. They have been equally harassed by M. de Lesseps with his pretensions and protests, and his department for Ismailia—whence he writes to Alexandria—must be a great relief to them both. It was reported that the French Admiral Conrad had appealed to his Government against the interference of M. de Lesseps, but this was not the case.

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THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

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The first Battalion of the Brigade of Guards which is to take part in the Egyptian Expedition left on Sunday morning for Alexandria. It was expected that the Battalion would march from the Wellington Barracks to the station at Liverpool-street, and be thence conveyed by train to the Royal Albert Docks, where the *Orient* was awaiting their reception. The men, however, were marched to the steamboat pier at Westminster, where they embarked on board three ordinary river boats, whence they were conveyed direct to the dock. The troops fell in on parade at seven o'clock in their white undress serge jackets, but with white Indian helmets and purges, instead of the bearskins. They were in heavy marching order, with valises, great coats, rifles, and full pouches, each man carrying, besides a white canvas bag with clothing for use on ship board. The officers were in the ordinary blue undress uniform of the corps, and the field state showed 700 rank and file, 30 officers, 46 sergeants, and 21 drummers and pipers. Being formed into square, the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, read the following letter from Sir A. F. Ponsonby:—"My dear Knox—The Queen regrets that she is unable to be present at the embarkation of the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards to-morrow. Her Majesty knows that the Scots Guards will do their duty as gallantly as they have always hitherto done, and commands me to convey to you her best wishes for their welfare.—Yours very truly, HENRY F. PONSONBY." To this, he said, he had replied as follows:—"My dear General—Will you kindly inform Her Majesty that the 1st Battalion of Scots Guards are deeply grateful for the interest which she has taken

in their welfare, and that they hope in any position to do their duty as Queen's Guards should.—Yours very sincerely, G. W. Knox, Lieutenant-Colonel." The men were enthusiastically cheered as they passed down the river. When the Albert Docks were reached they once landed, and then embarked on board the *Orient*. At 11.15 the steamer was pulled into the basin, and immediately afterwards the Duke of Connaught came down the river in a special steamer, accompanied by the Duchess and by the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the three young princesses, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Childers, and others. Shortly afterwards the *Orient* was towed into the river, and started on her voyage.

About mid-day the *Orient* arrived off Dover. When passing by the vessel was stopped by a signal gun fired from the Admiralty pier, the reason being that some important messages had been received from the Duke, one from her Majesty the Queen, another from the Prince of Wales, and several others of minor importance. Those from the Queen and the Prince of Wales were especially entrusted to Captain Sir Thomas Bruce, who, as soon as he received them, put off in the harbour tug *Granville*, and proceeded onward to the *Orient*, which was then in sight. On the tug reaching the vessel the messages were handed to the Duke, who, like the rest of those on board, appeared to be in excellent spirits. The *Orient* was detained off Dover altogether about half an hour, when she proceeded westward. Great interest was manifested by the public in the passing of the vessel down Channel, and a large number of people assembled on the piers and sea fronts during the morning, anxiously awaiting her arrival. The vessel was expected down the previous night, and the word was given fully to the public in the passing of the sea fronts until nearly midnight watching for her.

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CORRESPONDENCE ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

Further correspondence respecting the affairs of Egypt has been laid before Parliament. The principal despatch is the following from Lord Granville to the Earl of Dufferin:—

Foreign Office, July 28, 1882. My Lord.—The Turkish Ambassador communicated to me yesterday a telegram from the Porte, of which I enclose a copy. It is to the effect that, being resolved to use its incontestable sovereign rights over Egypt in an effective manner, and thereby to assure, without delay, the return of quietude, the Porte has decided upon the immediate despatch of a sufficient number of troops to Egypt. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government desire that your Excellency will make to the Conference a declaration on their part in the following terms:—"The destruction of the forts of Alexandria, necessitated by considerations of self-defence, and under circumstances constituting a case of *force majeure*, has been followed by occurrences which made it incumbent on the commanders of Her Majesty's forces to take further steps to insure the safety of the Khedive and to restore peace and order in the town and neighbourhood. The hostile attitude of the rebel forces, and the great importance of protecting the free navigation of the Suez Canal, have necessitated further preparations, which Her Majesty's Government deem it sufficient of themselves for the restoration of the authority of the Khedive and the establishment of settled order in Egypt. While reserving to themselves the liberty of action which the pressure of events may render expedient and necessary, Her Majesty's Government will be glad to receive the cooperation of any Powers who are ready to afford it. They are accordingly prepared to accept frankly the assistance which the Sultan has now announced his readiness to give in

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 2-3, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The Conference met on Wednesday and listened to a formal declaration by Said Pacha in reply to the demands preferred by Lord Dufferin. It embodies the illusory arguments and excuses with which we have already been made acquainted through other channels as to the postponement of the proclamation against Arabi Pacha. The Sultan is still distracted and perplexed by the difficulties which beset his path. He is exceedingly reluctant to denounce Arabi as a rebel, and at first endeavoured to waive the disagreeable demand by saying that he could not listen to it unless it came from the Conference. The Powers now urge him to take the course originally prescribed by England, and the failure of his hope that they would disagree upon the point leaves him as profoundly embarrassed as before for the worse. He can no longer plead the mandate of Europe in justification of the despatch of troops to Egypt, unless he first proclaims Arabi a rebel. If he does this, he fears that Arabi will denounce his pretensions to a universal Caliphate, and represent him as leagued with infidels to maintain their sway over faithful Muslims. To stand idly by while Arabi resists the dictation of England seems to him only less dangerous to his pretensions. Perhaps we ought to suppose him better acquainted than Europeans can possibly be with the temper of his co-religionists and the sources of his own authority; yet it is difficult to believe that his position would be in any way compromised were he to display the courage which a consciousness of his secular and spiritual elevation ought to inspire. If any pretender who, while rebelling against his authority, can strike at Christians in a position to denounce the Sultan as a traitor to the faith, it is not easy to see wherein lies the advantage of his double headship of Islam. But, whatever may be the value of the scruples and apprehensions with which he seems to be tormented, the Sultan may rely upon it that the worst thing he can do for himself and the Ottoman Empire is to play false to England. If he cannot issue the desired proclamation and loyally carry out any co-operation to which he may be admitted, he had much better keep his troops at home. His prestige will certainly suffer less in that way than if he embarks upon a conflict which, however embarrassing for England, will probably end in the downfall of his tottering power. For the moment, however, he appears to be so far paralyzed by the difficulties of action as to be unable to decide upon anything. The attitude of the Continental Powers, and more particularly of Russia, is difficult to explain upon any theory. The only thing quite certain about it is that no ingenuity can reconcile it with the theory of moral concurrence with England. Whether Russia means to break up the Conference or to remain in it, or to propose some other method of dealing with the whole question, it is impossible to determine upon the evidence now before us. The mass of contradictory reports is that she is manoeuvring to gain some definite though as yet undisclosed end, and that with that view is showing that she can become disagreeable, unless it is made worth her while to abstain. Yet it cannot be to the interest of Russia at present to provoke any needless extension of the area of disturbance. She is in want of money, and probably would have readily obtained it had the East remained tranquil, though she cannot hope to get it so long as the present uncertainty exists. The Bismarck in the reconstruction of the Freycinet Cabinet is another point that stands in need of elucidation. The fear of M. Gambetta's return to power, which has been a very useful stalking-horse in its time, can scarcely do duty at present, since that contingency is so remote to trouble the most sensitive German. The project for a combined protectorate of the Canal is supposed to offer France an easy road to the resumption of her position; but behind this are ominous whispers of neutralization, which is altogether another affair. To other nations it does not practically matter whether ships of war can pass through the waterway to or from Egypt, but the fact that the Egyptian war can pass through that waterway to or from Egypt obviously involves the reconsideration of our whole position in respect to Egypt. Amid the conflict of selfish aims going on around us, our only hope of success lies in carefully defining our policy and putting forth our strength for its accomplishment. If Turkish troops are to be kept out of Egypt, it can only be by the firmness of our attitude; and if, after all, they are sent there, our extrication from what will undoubtedly prove a most embarrassing situation will have to be effected by our own address and our own strength. From the point of view of native interests, the entry of Turkish troops into Egypt will be an unmitigated calamity, but that notorious fact does not induce even those professionally anxious for Egyptian well-being to offer us any substantial assistance. The final arrangement of Egyptian affairs, which we have pledged ourselves to undertake in common with the other Powers, will certainly not be facilitated by that Turkish co-operation which some of them are secretly encouraging. On the contrary, the Turks once in Egypt will prove more difficult to deal with than Arabi himself. The accusation that we aim at setting up a British protectorate, without regard to Egyptian nationality, ought to have been dissipated by the reiterated assurances we have given.—Times.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

The country may be much nearer to a parliamentary crisis than is supposed. The Prime Minister, as the leader of the Opposition said on Tuesday night, is "a man who is firm in his resolutions, and very much in the habit of sticking to them." He is, moreover, as has been

seen on some important occasions before now, apt to strike out an unexpected line, and he may do so now. That he should dissolve seems out of the question. A dissolution at such a moment as this, with the spirit of insurgency ready instantly to break out in Ireland and with military and diplomatic prospects abroad in as difficult and as critical a condition as they have been in for many years past, would be nothing less than a grave national danger. That the action of the Lords should have even brought us within measurable distance of such a danger is one of several objections to the course which Lord Salisbury says that he will persist in. Almost the same may be said of resignation. It is possible, indeed, that Lord Salisbury might take the reins, wind up the session, and face the country some months hence, when we may hope that things may be smoother both in Ireland and in Egypt. But the change of Government would take time, and, in face of diplomatic perplexities that shift and change twice or thrice a day, it would be no trifle that Great Britain should be practically off the stage where hers is so important a part, for a fortnight or three weeks. The Lords, therefore, by practically throwing out the Arrears Bill—for this is what it really comes to—say to the Ministry:—"We are pretty safe in assuming that you cannot dissolve and that you cannot resign; therefore we will take the opportunity of satisfying our class prejudices as landlords and our party prejudices as Tories by rejecting your Bill, notwithstanding your assertion (which, for that matter, all our Irish friends assure us is not unfounded) that the rejection of the Bill will have a most disastrous effect in Ireland." That is what Lord Salisbury says. He may depend upon it that, over the crisis may be ultimately tided over, his truly unworthy and unstatesmanlike bit of tactics at such a moment will make a mark in the public mind. When the time comes for reconsidering the functions of the House of Lords in the Constitution, it will not be forgotten that they took the opportunity of their country being in a strong tie of difficulties to put the national Government into a fix, for the sake of spitting a Minister and securing the worst of the Irish landlords in full possession of their right to evict. That will make a pretty story for the platform one of these fine days, and it will be a true story.—Pall Mall Gazette.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon, the early part of the sitting was occupied by the second reading of the Endowments (Scotland) Bill. Several amendments were made, and Mr. Mundella announced the names of the Commissioners—viz., Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Elgin, Lord Shand, Mr. Ramsay, M.P., Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Subsequently the Bill was read a third time. There was a short discussion on a resolution moved by Mr. Trevelyan in Committee of the whole House preparatory to the proposed increase in the pay and allowances of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Biggar made some remarks on the conduct of the police. Mr. Trevelyan explained the details of his scheme, and Mr. A. Moore and Mr. O'Shaughnessy gave it general support. The Budget Bill, as amended, was considered and ordered to be read a third time; and the Entail (Scotland) Bill, which stood for Committee, was talked out by Mr. Biggar. The Parole Bill was committed, but no progress was made with it. On the Order of Supply, Sir A. Hayter, answering a question put by Sir S. Northcote at the commencement of the sitting as to the alleged "scare" of the 60th Rifles at Alexandria, said that up to 4 o'clock, though the Adjutant-General had telegraphed to Sir A. Alison, seeing that no confirmatory intelligence had been received at the War Office, but a private telegram had been received by a member of the House, which probably explained the affair, stating that the foremost outpost at Ramleh, consisting of a corporal and six men, had been attacked by the Bedouins in the night, and, obeying orders, had retired firing. At daybreak a company had been sent out and had re-occupied the post. This explanation was received with much cheering on both sides. Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Shortly before 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a private telegram reached Sir John Hay from Alexandria giving the true account of the falling back of the outpost at Ramleh. This was the document Sir Arthur Hayter subsequently read to the House, and which appears in our Parliamentary report. Much indignation was expressed in the House at the calumny so recklessly circulated to the discredit of a distinguished regiment.

We understand that should the Lords reject the Arrears Bill on its second presentation, Parliament would not be dissolved till at least an attempt had been made to deal with the County Franchise.

A meeting of Conservative Peers was held on Wednesday at Lord Salisbury's house in Arlington-street. We understand that Lord Salisbury declared his intention to insist upon both his amendments, and that in agreement with this view the meeting separated.

We are requested, in correction of an announcement in a contemporary, to state that the Liberals will contest the representation of Lewes at the next election, and that the name of the candidate will shortly be announced.

The rapid progress made within the last few days with Supply makes it possible that, in the at present unlikely event of an amicable understanding being come to on the Arrears Bill, the adjournment might take place on the 15th inst.

Some political significance having been attached to the circumstance that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Sir William Harcourt accepted the invitations to the Lord Mayor's dinner, we may mention that in both cases the reason for declining rested entirely upon private grounds.

We regret to learn that Sir David Wedderburn, acting upon medical advice, is about to retire from the representation of Haddington Burghs. His retirement from the House of Commons has excited general regret on the Liberal side of the House.

Mr. Hinde Palmer has a notice before the House of Commons declaring that the state of the Patent Museum has long been a discredit to the country, and contrasts most unfavourably with the Museums of Inventions at Paris and Washington.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—At half-past seven, on Tuesday evening, a collision occurred between two trains on the new line to East Grinstead, resulting in serious injuries to ten men. One train, containing ballast, and another containing shift men, met in the Riddlesdown Tunnel, near Groydon, and ten of the men were severely injured. The driver of one of the trains had his eye forced out, and one or two of the men lie in a dangerous condition. The cause of the accident is not definitely known.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

NIGHT ATTACK ON THE OUTPOSTS.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday:—

Last night the enemy, for the first time, took the initiative and made an attack upon our outposts. The affair was by no means a serious one, and, although the assailants had the advantage of a surprise, they gained nothing by their attack. I have received the following account of the affair from the officer commanding the post:—"The post which was attacked is some distance in advance of our lines, and is not meant to be held in case of the enemy showing in any force. It consists of a small building and a clump of palm trees on the banks of the Canal, a short distance up the Isthmus leading to the enemy's lines. This post is held during the night by a company of Infantry, which was last night supplied by the 60th Rifles, under Major Ward. The night was a bright one, the moon being nearly full. It was, however, by no means clear, as after sunset a heavy mist rises from the marshy lakes on either side of the sand spit, rendering all objects dim and indistinct, and greatly deadening the sound of arms. Under cover of this mist a body of the enemy's Cavalry came stealthily up. The deep sand still further muffled the sound of their horses' hoofs, and they got up close to the sentry in advance of the picket before they were seen by him. As he perceived the moving body through the mist, he challenged, and then fired. The sergeant and five men who were under arms in support at once ran forward, but the enemy's horse came down at a gallop, and, after firing, the little body retired on the main post. These men were tired on the march, and the sentry's gun, fallen in, and now retired from the clump of palms upon a ditch a short distance in the rear, which was a more defensible position, and thence opened fire upon the enemy, who consisted of a large body of cavalry, which was not estimated to be formed of their number. Their movements were directed by trumpet. They kept up a scattering fire for a few minutes, but as soon as fire was opened from the ditch their fire slackened, and they quickly fell back.

On the morning of the 3rd, the picket now retired, in an orderly manner, along the Canal upon the pumping station, which is fortified, and is, in fact, our advanced post. No more was seen of the enemy, who, apparently, having failed in catching us napping, at once retired to their quarters. The picket, at once retired to their quarters, and the alarm was sounded in the lines, and the troops were not disturbed by the little skirmish. This morning the post was re-occupied at daybreak.

On the 3rd, the picket, at the first sudden alarm, instead of falling in with the rest, broke away from the company, and made off to the rear. They are at present under arrest. It is fair to say, however, that they seized their arms, and did not retreat without having first fired. It is also fair to say that the best troops slighted panics arose from sudden night attacks, and that four men out of a company should fail to behave like veterans at their first night attack is not to be wondered at.

A dead horse was found in front of the post, and the body of the enemy were killed or wounded they were carried off. The duties of the troops stationed at the front are heavy, and the garrison at Ramleh has been strengthened to-day by another regiment. The effect of the skirmish last night seems to have been to check the Bedouins looting the villages outside our lines, for to-day all has been perfectly quiet, and no movement is visible outside our advanced posts. The enemy now does not show his troops in force. An advanced guard is at present in six miles away from the main position, and is all kept in readiness.

We can faintly see the tops of his tents in the distance. He is still busily entrenching. It is difficult to surmise the objects of the enemy's attack last night, but he probably thought that our small advanced guard could not hold out, and that he could take advantage of the confusion. To-day there is much uneasiness among the Arab population. There are reports current among them that to-morrow a great attack is to be made by the enemy, and word is being passed from house to house that the Bedouins are to be exterminated. There does not appear any foundation for the belief, and still less for the panic. General Alison, however, is taking all precautions, in case the rumour should prove once to be justified by the event. Said Pacha, the Khedive, and the British Government, all deplore the Turkish contingent will be embarked immediately.

The Times correspondent gives the following version of the attack on the outposts:—

At half-past 3 (Wednesday) morning, just before daybreak, about 50 mounted Arabs attacked one of our outposts on the M. A. Canal, which forms our extreme left, facing Lake Maroutis to the south-east. The attacking party crept up under the embankment on this side of the Canal. Our advanced sentry was evidently unable to see of him at first, they had passed him before they fired. He returned the fire, and, being unhurt, ran back to the main body of the picket, who were about 100 yards to the right. There was some sharp skirmishing, and a good many shots were fired, but the enemy did not advance. The sentry then forced the enemy back, our picket fell back on the pumping station, about 400 yards in their rear. This building we had previously fortified with sand bags on the roof, and it is capable of holding a small party of riflemen for a time against great odds. The picket entered the building, and keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy for a short time succeeded in driving them off. Four companies of the 38th, who were just the same, were then sent forward, and the Waters works were forthwith brought down to the pumping station on hearing the firing, but on proceeding as day broke to the ground where the picket had first been attacked they found no sign of the enemy, except a few dead bodies lying on the ground. The enemy's loss is not known. They had plenty of time to carry off any killed or wounded before we came up in force. There were no casualties on our side. Our pickets are holding the old position again. The attacking party are not supposed to have been Arabi's cavalry, but as well as could be made out in the dim light it was thought they were Bedouins; either a portion of the band who have been harassing our pickets at the east end of Ramleh for the last few nights, and who have tried another point; or else they may be a party of Bedouins employed by Arabi to reconnoitre.

The same correspondent also telegraphed:—

The Canal is holding out better than was expected. The company is now pumping 5,000 tons of water daily, 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons of which goes into reservoirs to be stored. The remainder is consumed. This will probably continue for another few days, which time there will probably be a stock of 20,000 tons, which for absolute necessities might be made to last for two months under siege regulations. At this time last year the consumption was 20,000 tons daily.

Sir A. Colvin has been ordered to his departure until a further order is received. A force of Marines from the *Inconstant*, *Superb*, and *Achilles*, under the command of Colonel Le Gall, was to-day placed to hold the Meks Forts.

Major Gordon has assumed the duties of Chief of Police, formerly held by Lord Charles Beresford. It is necessary that a very strong hand should be held over the town, the condition of which excites uneasiness. The square is now filling with booths of wood to accommodate traders and possibly refugees

turned out of the ships. Ninet, a Swiss subject of the lowest antecedents, has telegraphed to the postmaster, asking that his letters may be sent to Arabi's camp. The statement that Turkey has despatched a force under Dervish Pacha creates consternation. Arabi's proclamation has not yet been published; but it is understood to insist on all natives leaving the employment of Europeans in the town, as he intends attacking in force, and will treat as Christians all natives in their service.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:—

Information from Cairo to the 30th July reports all quiet, but says that on receipt of orders from Arabi the soldiers and fanatics will be ready to enact the same work of ruin and destruction as they have done in the past. As already stated, that Arabi is prepared to burn every town as he moves back on Cairo. The delegates from Cairo, who returned from Alexandria yesterday, were passed through the enemy's camp by Arabi, who gave them despatches for his Ministry and Military Council at Cairo. It appears quite certain that Mr. de Chair, the captured midshipman, is now at Cairo, and is well treated. It is rumoured that Arabi intends to attack Alexandria. My opinion is that he will do nothing of the kind. He has everything to gain in not coming west of Kafr Dowar. The inhabitants of Upper Egypt are more favourable to the Khedive than to Arabi. Their crops of wheat and grain are unsold. Owing to Arabi's dictatorship the merchants have kept away this year. If there were any force in Upper Egypt the Bedouins would join the Khedive's cause and assist the English troops. No supplies of fodder could be sent to Arabi. There are one or two Moudirs who side with him, and some of the Moudirs who are not there, but the majority of the Moudirs and of the population are said to be anxious to join the Khedive. The Admiral, accompanied by Captain Holham, Lieutenant Lambton, and a party of blue-jackets, landed at Mex this morning, visiting the Moudirs, and observed the Bedouins entrenched in the distance. By request of the Khedive, Sir A. Colvin has postponed his departure for a week.

The ironclad fortified train that went to Mex yesterday with a party of blue-jackets returned to-day with soldiers to occupy the forts, and watch any advance of the Bedouins between Lake Maroutis and the sea. The steam launches of the gunboats are busy supplying the forts with provisions and water.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated August 2, says:—

On Monday, believing that the works at Aboukir were about to be bombarded, I went aboard the *Tenacity*, in which vessel a passage had been kindly granted to me by Captain Nicholson, whose orders, however, were countermanded at the eleventh hour, his ship being told off to relieve the *Northumberland* on the coast. I accompanied her thither, still anticipating that Tuesday would bring with it an attack upon Aboukir. To the great distress, however, of all naval men here, amongst whom a very warlike spirit prevails, no action whatsoever has been taken. The *Tenacity* is at present being utilised for the illumination of Ramleh by projected electric light. A good many naval officers seem to be of opinion that the substitution of the turret for the barbette system is highly desirable. It is said to be impossible to train a gun properly while the ship is rolling. The *Tenacity* is said to be the best gun in the fleet, and the *Orion* is gone to Ismailia. A transport is expected here hourly.

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hunter blue-jackets manning the *Rainbow*, which were heartily returned, and this display was the first marked outburst of enthusiasm. Meanwhile the followers increased in numbers, and at the end of Blackfriars Bridge, where the band halted and played "Auld Lang Syne" as the men rode by, a large crowd soon gathered, and cheered heartily. Proceeding via Queen Victoria-street, the Mansion House was reached, and another crowd of well-wishers encountered. The route then followed Leadenhall-street, and Aldgate, and so to the East of London, where the very enthusiastic in their welcomes, thronging the doorsteps and the balconies of the model lodging houses. Some in their eagerness to be greeted even ran after the Guardsmen and profaned beer in huge hags, which was not only accepted, but in popular the dockers joined in singing "We don't want to fight, etc." and, Canning Town being traversed, a reception not less cordial was given by the employees at the ironworks. As the troops neared the Albert Dock a display of bunting was conspicuous. Arrived on the marshes by the Manor-way-road the dust rose in clouds, but still, holding by the stirrups of this or that Guardsman, one or two young women, who had walked the entire distance, tramped bravely on, in order to bid a hurried adieu to the Duke and Duchess of Albany. The Duke and Duchess of Albany, who were in the carriage which the public were not permitted to go.

Within the barrier it was found that the remainder of the Royal Horse Guards, sixty in number, under the command of Captain Wickham, Acting Adjutant for the Household Cavalry, who was accompanied by Captain Brocklehurst and Lord Edward Somerset, had already arrived, ready to embark with the Life Guards upon the *Calabria*, Transport No. 3, which was lying in readiness along the wharf. It was then seven o'clock, the march of eleven miles having been accomplished by the Guards in three hours exactly, and without mishap, with the exception of the temporary unhorsing of two men successively under Stepney Railway Bridge. On the order to dismount, the horses were led into the so-called sheds, there to await shipment, having been divested of their trappings.

The *Calabria*, Captain Kellert, is a vessel owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company. She is of 3,210 tons burden, and takes a total of 212 soldiers, including 13 officers, 3 staff sergeants, 18 sergeants, 2 drummers, 1 corporal, and 176 privates; also 24 officers' chargers and 168 troopers' horses. The officers are rather more cramped in their quarters than was originally intended, owing to the sudden departure of the part of Sir Garnet Wolseley to sail by this vessel instead of journeying partly overland, his medical men having thought that the longer sea voyage would do much to restore his health. By the direction of Captain Brownlow, R.N., the C.B., the Duke and Duchess of Teck arrived by train, and at once proceeded to the *Calabria*, accompanied by Lady Jersey and others, and attended by Sir George Chambers and Colonel Martindale, who received them. The Duke and Duchess were viewed with evident interest by the party of the Duke of Devonshire and that of the Earl of Donsdale, who arrived in two steam launches. In taking leave of the Duke and Duchess, the Duke desired to bid farewell to the officers about to go on the Egyptian expedition. Among others present were Colonel Burnaby, Viscount Downe, Viscount Templeton, and Lord Bateman. Representing the Admiralty, Captain Sir John Jellicoe, R.N., and Captain Sir John Jellicoe, R.N., accompanied upon the ship. The Duke and Duchess were accompanied by Sir George Chambers and Colonel Martindale, and a light step entered the *Calabria*. The distinguished officer wore a grey dragoon, tightly buttoned, and a sword drawn over his shoulder. Captain Wardlaw, of the Household Cavalry, will act as adjutant to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. Soon afterwards the vessel was cleared of strangers, and two dock-tugs—the *Victoria* and the *Beatrice*, the latter having visitors on board—were ordered to move off to the entrance of the dock, where, after a few minutes' delay, two river tugs assumed charge, and by their aid the *Calabria* was taken into mid-river. As she cleared the dock gates at three p.m., the Duke and Duchess, while luxuriating from the ships in dock and the wharves, every vantage point being black with enthusiastic spectators. As the troopship steamed down the Thames, her rigging was seen by the Duke and Duchess, and her hullwork cheered and sung, and her bugles blew to answer the "hip-hip-hooray" which the steam launches succeeded with their whistles in simulating. The ship was to follow in the wake of the *Holland* through the Solent.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 2—3, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The Conference met on Wednesday and listened to a formal declaration by Said Pacha in reply to the demands preferred by Lord Dufferin. It embodies the illusory arguments and excuses with which we have already been made acquainted through other channels as to the postponement of the proclamation against Arabi Pacha. The Sultan is still distracted and perplexed by the difficulties which beset his path. He is exceedingly reluctant to denounce Arabi as a rebel, and at first endeavoured to waive the disagreeable demand by saying that he could not listen to it unless it came from the Conference. The Powers now urge him to take the course originally prescribed by England, and the failure of his hope that they would disagree upon the point leaves him as profoundly embarrassed as before. Indeed, his position has altered for the worse. He can no longer plead the mandate of Europe in justification of his despatch of troops to Egypt, unless he first proclaims Arabi a rebel. If he does this, he fears that Arabi will denounce his pretensions to a universal Caliphate, and represent him as leagued with infidels to maintain their sway over faithful Muslims. To stand idly by while Arabi resists the dictation of England seems to him only less dangerous to his pretensions. Perhaps we ought to suppose him better acquainted than Europeans can possibly be with the temper of his co-religionists and the sources of his own authority; yet it is difficult to believe that his position would be in any way compromised by his display of his secular and spiritual consciousness ought to inspire. If any pretender who, while rebelling against his authority, also strikes at Christians is in a position to denounce the Sultan as a traitor to the faith, it is not easy to see wherein lies the advantage of his double-headed policy. But, whatever may be the value of the scruples and apprehensions with which he seems to be tormented, the Sultan may rely upon it that the worst thing he can do for himself and the Ottoman Empire is to play false to England. If he cannot issue the desired proclamation and loyally carry out our operation to which he may be admitted at home. His prestige will certainly suffer less in that way than if he embarks upon a conflict which, however embarrassing for England, will probably end in the downfall of his tottering power. For the moment, however, he appears to be so far paralyzed by the difficulties of action as to be unable to decide upon anything. The attitude of the Continental Powers, and more particularly of Russia, is difficult to explain upon any theory. The only thing quite certain about it is that it is calculated to reconcile it with the theory of moral concurrence with England. Whether Russia means to break up the Conference or to remain in it, or to propose some other method of dealing with the whole question, it is impossible to determine upon the evidence now before us. The general impression left by the mass of contradictory reports is that she is manoeuvring to gain some definite though as yet undisclosed end, and that with this view she is showing that she can become misguidedly friendly to Arabi. The extraordinary interest taken by Prince Bismarck in the reconstruction of the Freycinet Cabinet is another point that stands in need of elucidation. The fear of M. Gambetta's return to power, which has been a very real stalking-horse in its time, can scarcely be duty at present, since that contingency is so remote to present, since the most sensitive German. The project for a combined Protectorate of the Canal is supposed to offer France an easy road to the resumption of her position; but behind this are ominous whispers of neutralization, which is altogether another affair. To other nations it does not practically matter whether ships of war can pass through the Canal or not; but the closing of that waterway to our troops obviously involves reconsideration of our whole position in respect to Egypt. Arabi's conflict of selfish aims going on around us, our only hope of success lies in carefully defining our policy and putting forth our strength for its accomplishment. If Turkish troops are to be kept out of Egypt, it can only be by the firmness of our attitude; and if, after all, they are sent there, our extrication from what will undoubtedly prove a most embarrassing situation will have to be effected by our own address and our own strength. From the point of view of native interests, the entry of Turkish troops into Egypt will be an unmixed calamity, but that notorious fact does not induce even those professedly anxious for Egyptian well-being to offer us any substantial assistance. The arrangement of Egyptian affairs, which we have pledged ourselves to undertake in common with the other Powers, will certainly not be facilitated by that Turkish co-operation which some of them are secretly encouraging. On the contrary, the Turks once in Egypt will prove more difficult to deal with than Arabi himself. The accusation that we aim at setting up a British protectorate, without regard or provision for the development of a genuine Egyptian nationality, ought to have been dissipated by the reiterated assurances we have given.—Times.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

NIGHT ATTACK ON THE OUTPOSTS. The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday:—Last night the enemy, for the first time, took the initiative and made an attack upon our outposts. The affair was by no means a serious one, and, although the assailants had the advantage of a surprise, they gained nothing by their attack. I have received the following account of the affair from the officer commanding the piquet:—The post which was attacked is some distance in advance of the lines, and is not meant to be held in case of the enemy showing in any force. It consists of a small building and a clump of palm trees on the banks of the Canal, a short distance upon the Isthmus leading to the enemy's lines. This post was held during the night by a company of infantry, which was last night supplied by the 60th Rifles, under Major Ward. The night was a bright one, the moon being nearly full. It was, however, by the clear, as after sunset a heavy mist rises from the marshy lakes on either side of the sand spit, rendering all objects dim and indistinct, and greatly deadening sound. Under cover of this mist a body of the enemy's Cavalry, numbering about 100 men, and armed with further muffled the sound of their horses' hoofs, and they got up close to the sentry in advance of the piquet before they were seen by him. As he perceived a moving body through the mist, he challenged, and then fired. The sergeant and five men who were under arms in support at once ran forward, but the enemy's horse came down at a gallop, and, after firing, the little body retired on the main piquet. These had not once upon the sound of the sentry's gun, fallen, and now retired from the clump of palm trees, which was a more defensible position, and thence opened fire upon the enemy, who consisted of a large body of cavalry, but in the mist no estimate could be formed of their numbers. Their movements were directed by whistling. They kept up a snoring fire for a few minutes, but as soon as fire was opened from the ditch their fire slackened, and they quickly fell back.

In accordance with general orders, the piquet now retired, in an orderly manner, along the Canal upon the pumping station, which is fortified, and is, in fact, our advanced post. No more was seen of the enemy, who, apparently, having failed in catching us napping, at once retired to their camp. The firing, which was for a few minutes, but with the retirement of the rebel cavalry all became quiet again. No alarm was sounded in the lines, and the troops were not disturbed by the little skirmish. This morning the post was re-occupied by daybreak.

Four of the piquet, at the first sudden alarm, instead of falling in with the rest, broke away from the company, and made off to the rear. They are at present under arrest. It is fair to say, however, that they were not armed, and did not bolt without their weapons. Even among the best troops slight panics arise from sudden night attacks, and that four men out of a company should fail to behave like veterans at their first night attack is not to be wondered at.

A dead horse was found in front of the post, but if any of the enemy were killed or wounded they were carried off. The duties of the troops stationed at the front are heavy, and the garrison at Ramleh has been strengthened to-day by another company. The skirmish of last night seems to have been to check the Bedouins looting the villages outside our lines, for to-day all has been perfectly quiet, and no movement is visible outside our advanced posts. The enemy now does not show his troops in force. An advance of the sentry is stationed in our immediate front, but his real position is six miles away. We can faintly see the tops of his tents in the distance. He is still busily entrenching. It is difficult to surmise the objects of the Egyptian advance, but he probably thought that our small advanced guard could be easily cut off. He failed in his object, but his advance was bold and, indeed, skillfully made. To-day there is much uneasiness among the Arab population. There are reports current among them that to-morrow a great attack is to be made by the enemy, and word is being passed from house to house for all to keep indoors. There does not appear any foundation for the belief, and still less for the panic. General Alabi, however, is taking all precautions, in case the rumour should for once be justified by the event. Sabet Pacha, the Khedive's agent at Constantinople, telegraphs that a Turkish contingent will be embarked immediately.

The Times' correspondent gives the following version of the attack on the outposts:—At half-past 3 this (Wednesday) morning, just before daybreak, about 50 mounted Arabs attacked one of our outposts on the Mahmoudieh Canal, which forms our extreme left, facing Lake Mareotis to the south-east. The attacking party crept up under the embankment on this side of the Canal. Our advanced sentry was evidently unable to see them at first, but he was soon aware of their presence, and almost passed him before they fired on him. He returned the fire, and, being unhurt, ran back to the main body of the piquet, who were about 100 yards off, to give the alarm. There was some sharp firing, and many shots were fired, but no sign of the enemy in the darkness as to what force the enemy had, our piquet fell back on the pumping station, about 400 yards in their rear. This building was under the protection of being surrounded by the Canal, and a small party of riflemen for a long time against great odds. The piquet entered the building, and keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy for a short time succeeded in driving them off. Four companies of the 60th Rifles, who were just at this time relieving the 60th Rifles on the Waterworks ridge, were forthwith brought down to the pumping station on hearing the firing, but on proceeding as day broke to the ground where the piquet had first been attacked, they found no sign of the enemy, except one dead horse, which they had left behind them. The enemy's loss is not known. They had plenty of time to carry off any killed or wounded before we came up in force. There were no casualties on our side. Our piquet are holding the old position again. The attacking party are not supposed to have been Arabi's cavalry, but as well as could be made out in the dim light it is thought they were Bedouins; either a portion of the band who have been harassing our piquets at the Canal, or a party of Bedouins employed by Arabi to reconnoitre.

The same correspondent also telegraphed on Wednesday:—The Canal is holding out better than was expected. The company is now pumping 5,000 tons of water daily, 1,500 tons to 2,000 tons of which goes into reservoirs to be stored. The remainder is consumed. This will probably continue for another ten days, by which time there will probably be a stock of 20,000 tons, which for absolute necessities might be made to last for two months under siege regulations. The consumption last year was 20,000 tons daily.

Sir A. Colvin has delayed his departure until the return of Sir E. Malet. A force of Marines from the *Inconstant*, *Superb*, and *Achilles*, under the command of Colonel de Grand, was to-day placed to hold the Meks forts.

turned out of the ships. Ninet, a Swiss subject of the lowest antecedents, has telegraphed to the postmaster, asking that his letters may be sent to Arabi's camp. The statement that Turkey has dispatched a force under Derwish Pacha creates consternation. Arabi Pacha is understood to insist on all natives leaving the employment of Europeans in the town, as he intends attacking in force, and will treat as Christians all natives in their service.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:—Information from Cairo to the 30th July reports all quiet, but says that on receipt of orders from Arabi the soldiers and fanatics will be ready to enact the same work of ruin and destruction as at Alexandria. It is believed, as already stated, that Arabi is prepared to burn every town and village in the vicinity of the Canal. The delegates from Cairo, who returned from Alexandria yesterday, were passed through the enemy's camp by Arabi, who gave them despatches for his Ministry and Military Council at Cairo. It appears quite certain that the Marabout, the captured midshipman, is now at Cairo, and is well treated. It is rumoured that Arabi intends to attack Alexandria. My opinion is that he will do nothing of the kind. 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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 6-7, 1882.

THE SITUATION.

We called attention a week ago to the serious dangers for Egypt, for ourselves, and to the peace of Europe which are involved in any interference by the Turks in Egyptian affairs. Every day that has since passed has added to the public appreciation of these dangers, and to the public anxiety to know what has been done in view of the approaching completion of Turkish preparations. The Government has not been unmindful of the great responsibilities laid upon it by the critical condition of affairs. The intelligence of the week has indicated, though somewhat imperfectly, the line which Lord Dufferin has been instructed to take at Constantinople. On Thursday last the Porte was made acquainted with the fixed determination of the English Cabinet that its troops cannot be allowed to land in Egypt until the strongest assurances, of a substantial and not of a merely verbal nature, are given that their presence will cause no inconvenience or delay in the prosecution of the enterprise we have taken in hand. That Arabi shall be proclaimed a rebel is still insisted on as a condition precedent to landing, but that the important stipulations are that the Turkish contingent shall be relatively small and shall act in subordination to Sir Garnet Wolsley. It is obvious that practical effect can be given to these conditions only by the aid of a somewhat elaborate set of rules and arrangements, in which every contingency shall be contemplated and provided for. In other words, a complete and detailed military convention, affording ample guarantees against mischief, will have to be drawn up and accepted by the Porte before it can be permitted to land a single soldier in Egypt. The first stipulation has been accepted by the Turkish Government in an evasive and unsatisfactory manner, while to the others it has not yet consented in any way. The very basis of a convention has, therefore, still to be laid, and its final settlement is among the doubtful possibilities of the future. In the meantime, however, the Porte has been given most distinctly to understand that without loyal acceptance of our conditions the landing of its troops is impossible. The immediate result of this intimation is that the Turkish troops now preparing to embark will be much fewer in number than was originally intended, and will go, if indeed, they go anywhere, not to Egypt but to Crete. It is gratifying to know that the Government has taken a course sufficiently decided to produce a pause and to avert the danger, which was becoming pressing, that we should be forestalled and outnumbered by Turkish troops. Delay is a distinct advantage at such a crisis, and we have no desire to be ungrateful for partial benefits. But for our own part, and representing, as we are convinced we do, the matured opinion of the nation, we do most strongly protest against allowing the Turks to enter Egypt on any terms or with any assurances. The cases one to which a famous Mussulman argument propounded in Alexandria itself may very properly be adapted. If the Turks are going to Egypt to put down disorder, to reinstate the Khedive, and to insure the reasonable independence of the Egyptian people, they are unnecessary. We have charged ourselves with these tasks and we have ample power to fulfil them in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. If the Turks have any other aims, actual or possible, or if they even so much as fall short of the consciousness with which we prosecute our work, their presence in Egypt must be an unmitigated evil, and the fruitful source of dangerous complications. No one has yet been able to show with the clearness which the circumstances pre-eminently demand how the Turkish troops are to be got rid of when the time comes for evacuating Egypt, or in what fashion such a settlement as we desire is to be evolved out of Turkish intervention or co-operation. Vague hopes that a way will be found out of the difficulty are not sufficient justification for abandoning precautions which it is now in our power to take.—Times.

The *Standard* says:—While the advanced guard of the English Army in Egypt is feeling Arabi's position, the Sultan is exhibiting no disposition to assent to the conditions we are to impose upon his right to send Turkish troops to that country, and the French people, who, at one time, asserted almost a leading right to regulate the affairs of the Khedive, are unable to provide themselves with a Government at home. M. Grévy applies to politician after politician to help him out of his predicament; but each in turn refuses to come to his assistance. The explanation is very simple. After the bitter experiences of M. Gambetta and M. de Freycinet, no French statesman cares to subject himself to the mortification and indignity of being driven from office, either because he is too imprudent in vindicating the pretensions of France in Egypt or because he is too hesitating in upholding the flag of his country. All that our neighbours can do is to watch our proceedings in sympathy and jealousy. The considerable distance that intervenes between England and Alexandria, and India and Suez, renders the arrival of the bulk of the English army a question of time, and Arabi, in spite of our reconnoissances, in the interval has abundant opportunities for increasing his prestige, adding to his

army, and accumulating supplies. Meanwhile, at Constantinople, military preparations are going on, though slowly, and Turkish transports have been ordered to proceed to Egypt. Under these circumstances it is necessary to consider, with perfect calmness, what ought to be done. Two courses are open. We must either withdraw the conditions Lord Dufferin was instructed to insist upon, and so suffer a diplomatic defeat by the statesmen of Constantinople, or we must make good our position and inform Arabi that, if he attempts to land troops in Egypt, he will be prevented from doing so by English ships of war. The first alternative is impossible, for there would be an end of the diplomatic influence of England, and henceforward no Power would believe that we meant what we said.

The *Daily News* says:—It has yet to be seen whether the Turkish Government will persist in its alleged intention of attempting to occupy Egypt in defiance of English stipulations. The Porte seldom acts without at least the semblance of European support, and that it has not got upon the present occasion. There is good ground for believing that both Germany and Austria have urged upon the Sultan the expediency of attempting to act in disregard of the intentions expressed by this country. The present disposition of the Turkish forces is, as our correspondent telegraphs from Constantinople, the island of Rhodes. It is doubtful whether they will go any further. Our correspondent says that the number of the contingent has been fixed at three thousand. We believe that only about two thousand men have hitherto been mustered, and that in no case is there any prospect of the force exceeding five thousand. As Sir Garnet Wolsley will be at the head of the expedition, it is probable that the next three weeks an army of some thirty thousand men at his disposal, it might be practicable to dispose of the Sultan's troops, if they were permitted to disembark on fulfilment of the English conditions, as to get rid of any serious risk of their doing mischief. But we cannot admit that the complete precautions would remove the strong—and, as it seems to us, the insurmountable—objections to recognising the Sultan's right to intervene in a difficulty which he has certainly done nothing to remove, and has, according to the best opinion, done everything to increase.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR RAMLEH.
The *Times* correspondent with the British troops in Egypt, telegraphing from Ramleh on Sunday evening, says:—

The first serious engagement of our land force with the enemy occurred yesterday afternoon at a clump of trees about two and a half miles this side of King Osman. The enemy was to have been simply a reconnoissance in force, like that which proceeded in the same direction two days previously. Orders from General Alison were to take the position, but to retire should our force be heavily engaged. A brigade, consisting of some companies of the 38th and of the 46th Regiments of Mounted Infantry, and one nine-pounder with Blue-jackets, under command of Colonel Thackwell, of the 38th, formed the left column and advanced under the left bank of the Canal. Companies of the 60th Rifles with one nine-pounder and men of the Naval Brigade formed the centre column, advancing on the right bank of the Canal. The right column consisted of Marines, under Colonel Tison, and Blue-jackets, with one 40-pounder and two 9-pounders, under Capt. Fisher, which were brought on by train along the Gabari line as far as Millah Junction. Gen. Alison himself came on in this train. The train could not proceed to the Millah Junction on account of the line being torn up by the action. As soon as it was stopped, all the men alighted and with the nine-pounders continued to advance. The 40-pounder was fought from the truck and opened fire where it stood. There were three columns advancing on the top or clump, the right column being on the railway line, the centre one on the right bank of the Canal, and the left one on the left bank.

The first shot was fired by the enemy, and was quickly replied to by the 40-pounder and nine-pounders. In a short time the rattle of musketry was very brisk. The Mounted Infantry, who were a little in advance of the extreme left of the left column, were the first to be engaged, a few seconds after by part of the 38th and 46th, who had been ordered into open order, and in two short runs obtained the cover of a ground which runs at right angles to the Canal bank. Here they remained for some time until they could occupy a small house a little further on, which enabled them to pour a flank fire upon the side replying to the heavy fire coming out of the clump. The enemy were certainly in a very strong position and in perfect cover, behind such thick bushes that from the side on which we advanced nothing could be seen except the puffs of smoke. The Mounted Infantry suffered most, because, being the farthest off on the extreme left of the left column, they came in for the dropping fire, while the low mound in front of them afforded little or no cover. It was here that Lieutenant Howard Vyse was killed early in the action. He was a promising young officer, and is much regretted.

Being with the left column, of course I could not see well what was going on with the 60th and the Marines. I could see, however, that the 60th were making a very good use of the clump, and the nine-pounder was pouring in shell at about 600 yards. The 40-pounder, from its position on the railway, at a range of 2,300 yards, was making good practice, and threw several shells into the middle of the enemy's position. After about 20 minutes' heavy firing the enemy began to retreat from their position. In five minutes more their firing had ceased, and Captain Morrison's party of Blue-jackets in the centre column, and the 60th Rifles, were standing just on the outskirts of the bushes and came to enter when they were ordered to stop.

It was soon found that the enemy had evacuated the position entirely, and were in full retreat along the Canal. Some of them in getting down the inner side of the right bank got out of the fire from the Marines and Rifles forgot that they thus came under the fire of our left column. The 40-pounder kept up its fire rapidly on the retreating body. The smartness and accuracy with which this gun was worked caused general admiration.

About 15 minutes after the clump had been evacuated the retreating Egyptians could be seen about 2,000 yards off at a bend in the Canal near King Osman. The nine-pounder on our side was at once laid on to them. The first shot seemed to be well directed, but the falling light made it difficult to see what was the effect of the succeeding ones. It was now dusk, and the Marines had advanced beyond us far away on the right near the railway line. The enemy now being out of range from the left and centre columns rallied at a point a little this side of King Osman and opened a heavy fire on the Marines, whom we heard replying equally briskly, although they were hidden

from our sight. At this time the Egyptians sent up several rockets, but they could have done no damage from the way in which they were fired high up into the air, and allowed to drop harmless. Darkness was now coming, and as it was not intended to hold the position evacuated by the enemy, orders were understood to be given for all three columns to retire.

Thus ended the first reaction with Arabi's soldiers, and the result is felt by all concerned to be a disastrous one. The behaviour of the men was excellent and, although the enemy's firing was very hot, they showed the greatest coolness and steadiness. At one time, when bullets were coming very thickly, Major Alexander, of the 38th, called to his company to advance from where they were lying to another place a little further on; they obeyed with cheerfulness and a disregard of whistling bullets which was praiseworthy in young soldiers, most of whom have never been under fire before. The Blue-jackets did not lose their reputation for coolness, and could not help admiring the way they stood on the top of the canal-bank with their nine-pounders, with no shelter whatever, serving their guns with the greatest composure, cutting jokes as they worked. One would have supposed they were at a military drill. The enemy, on their side, seemed to have behaved with greater bravery than was expected. In some cases men were seen moving about in exposed positions with the greatest coolness. One of them, with the idea of obtaining a more commanding position, climbed into a tree with his rifle, but he did not long remain to benefit by it, for, being observed by some of the 46th, he was shot dead.

From a hasty inspection of the trenches in the clump, just before we retired, there were counted about 20 killed. About six wounded were brought away and placed in hospital; but many others who were only slightly wounded escaped. The casualties on our side were four killed and four wounded. Among the killed I have included one officer, Howard Vyse, who was shot through the femoral artery, and bled to death in about 10 minutes. The Marines suffered most, having 17 wounded and one killed, but from their exposed position and the heavy fire which they were subjected to a far greater number would have been expected. The officers of all the corps engaged seem highly pleased with the conduct of our men.

Although this engagement has proved most satisfactory in its results, yet, in my opinion, the military men "in the field" are of opinion that many military men "in the field" are of opinion that force is generally to be deprecated; this particular one because, after a sharp engagement, we obtained what was wanted in taking the enemy's advanced position, but we were not prepared to hold it. This alone, though having a good moral effect, which, I think, is not likely to have a very depressing effect on the enemy, who found themselves, after we retired, at liberty to reoccupy their old position.

A fuller description of the action is given by the correspondent of the *Standard*, who, telegraphing from Alexandria on Sunday night, says:—

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon six companies of the 60th Rifles, four companies of the 38th, and four of the 46th were warned to move to the left bank of the Canal. The Marines, under Colonel Tison, were ordered to accompany the ironclad train, under Captain Fisher.

The 38th and 46th moved forward with one company of the 60th to the Mahmoudieh Canal. The 60th, also accompanied by a gun, were ordered to retire should our force be heavily engaged. A brigade, consisting of some companies of the 38th and of the 46th Regiments of Mounted Infantry, and one nine-pounder with Blue-jackets, under command of Colonel Thackwell, of the 38th, formed the left column and advanced under the left bank of the Canal. Companies of the 60th Rifles with one nine-pounder and men of the Naval Brigade formed the centre column, advancing on the right bank of the Canal. The right column consisted of Marines, under Colonel Tison, and Blue-jackets, with one 40-pounder and two 9-pounders, under Capt. Fisher, which were brought on by train along the Gabari line as far as Millah Junction. Gen. Alison himself came on in this train. The train could not proceed to the Millah Junction on account of the line being torn up by the action. As soon as it was stopped, all the men alighted and with the nine-pounders continued to advance. The 40-pounder was fought from the truck and opened fire where it stood. There were three columns advancing on the top or clump, the right column being on the railway line, the centre one on the right bank of the Canal, and the left one on the left bank.

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It was soon found that the enemy had evacuated the position entirely, and were in full retreat along the Canal. Some of them in getting down the inner side of the right bank got out of the fire from the Marines and Rifles forgot that they thus came under the fire of our left column. The 40-pounder kept up its fire rapidly on the retreating body. The smartness and accuracy with which this gun was worked caused general admiration. About 15 minutes after the clump had been evacuated the retreating Egyptians could be seen about 2,000 yards off at a bend in the Canal near King Osman. The nine-pounder on our side was at once laid on to them. The first shot seemed to be well directed, but the falling light made it difficult to see what was the effect of the succeeding ones. It was now dusk, and the Marines had advanced beyond us far away on the right near the railway line. The enemy now being out of range from the left and centre columns rallied at a point a little this side of King Osman and opened a heavy fire on the Marines, whom we heard replying equally briskly, although they were hidden

from our sight. At this time the Egyptians sent up several rockets, but they could have done no damage from the way in which they were fired high up into the air, and allowed to drop harmless. Darkness was now coming, and as it was not intended to hold the position evacuated by the enemy, orders were understood to be given for all three columns to retire. Thus ended the first reaction with Arabi's soldiers, and the result is felt by all concerned to be a disastrous one. The behaviour of the men was excellent and, although the enemy's firing was very hot, they showed the greatest coolness and steadiness. At one time, when bullets were coming very thickly, Major Alexander, of the 38th, called to his company to advance from where they were lying to another place a little further on; they obeyed with cheerfulness and a disregard of whistling bullets which was praiseworthy in young soldiers, most of whom have never been under fire before. The Blue-jackets did not lose their reputation for coolness, and could not help admiring the way they stood on the top of the canal-bank with their nine-pounders, with no shelter whatever, serving their guns with the greatest composure, cutting jokes as they worked. One would have supposed they were at a military drill. The enemy, on their side, seemed to have behaved with greater bravery than was expected. In some cases men were seen moving about in exposed positions with the greatest coolness. One of them, with the idea of obtaining a more commanding position, climbed into a tree with his rifle, but he did not long remain to benefit by it, for, being observed by some of the 46th, he was shot dead.

my left attack. They were to follow the line of the canal till they reached a house in a grove of trees towards the point where the railway coming from Cairo approaches nearest to the Canal. Along this line of rail a strong battalion of Marines was to come up in a train to the Mahalla Junction, preceded by the naval armoured train carrying one 40-pounder gun and two 9-pounder guns, a Nordenföldt, and two Gatlings. The train was to stop at the Mahalla Junction. The Marines were to detain there, and advance by the railway line, accompanied by the two 40-pounder guns, and covered by the fire of the 40-pounder from the train. The left column commenced its advance at a quarter to five in the afternoon from the out-picket station of the Ramleh lines, moving by both banks of the Canal. It soon came into action with the enemy, who were strongly posted in a group of palm trees on the eastern side, and a strong defensible house and gardens upon the other. These positions were carried. At this time Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the Rifles, attached to the mounted infantry, and a soldier of the corps were killed. The enemy then took up a second position half a mile in rear of the first, upon the east bank of the Canal, among high crops and houses, and behind the irregular banks of the Canal. From this position also the enemy was driven with great loss.

I accompanied the right column myself, which followed what was somewhat the chord of the arc upon which the left column was moving. I placed the Marines and 9-pounder guns dragged by blue jackets to the west of the railway, and the riflemen to the east, and moved them forward as rapidly as possible, and quite out of sight of the enemy engaged with Colonel Thackwell, with a view of cutting off their retreat. After a time our movement was perceived; the enemy opened up their artillery. I pushed on as rapidly as possible till I came to the point where the railway approaches nearest to the Mahmoudieh Canal. I then opened fire with musketry from the railway embankment upon the enemy from the banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The two 40-pounder guns engaged up on the embankment and came into action against the enemy's guns, the 40-pounder firing over our heads against the point where the enemy's forces were beginning to appear, fixing my right upon both sides of the embankment. The enemy retreated; two companies of the 60th Rifles followed, and followed up this movement by throwing some four companies still more to my left upon the banks of and across the canal. I had now attained the position I wished, and formed a diagonal line across both the canal and the railway. The enemy fell back slowly before us. The fire of their 9-pounders and 9-centimetres guns which they shortly after brought into action was speedily got under by the fire of my artillery. The object of the reconnoissance upon my part was to induce the enemy to develop his full power before withdrawing. I held my position for about three quarters of an hour, until dusk was rapidly drawing on. I determined not to withdraw. The night was carried out with the most perfect regularity and precision by the Marine Battalion, under Colonel Tison. They fell back by alternate companies with the regularity of a field day. Every attempt of the enemy to advance was crushed by the beautiful precision of the 40-pounder and the steady firing of the 9-pounder naval guns. The losses of the enemy seem to have been very great, and they were so dispirited that, contrary to the usual practice of Asiatics, they made no attempt to follow up our withdrawal. The gains and trophies were quietly entered up at the Mahalla Junction, and slowly steamed back to Alexandria. At the same time the left column withdrew along the banks of the Canal to the Ramleh lines unmolested. As a very short time ago the success of the movement was all that I could wish. I regret to state that our loss has been somewhat heavy. It was especially so in the Marine Battalion and seamen under my immediate direction, who, I fear, have lost one man killed and some wounded. I have heard, however, that as far as I have yet heard, there has been one officer, one private killed, and six or seven privates wounded. The officer killed is, I grieve to state, Lieutenant Howard Vyse, of the Rifles. He was one of the most promising officers I have ever met. Detailed lists of the killed and wounded will be telegraphed as soon as received.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Port Said telegraphed on Thursday:—

M. de Lesseps' telegram to allow the Suez Telegraph to be used for conveying other news than details of ships arriving and departing, or of the Canal. He, however, the French authorities informed of events passing at Suez, and our Admiral is dependent upon them for information. They are most friendly; as M. de Lesseps, however, indulges in denunciation of what he reports, our Admiral is not to be misled. The news is obtainable. The following are the reasons for which Admiral Hewitt occupied Suez. He wished to send some sick on shore to the Hospital, but the authorities warned him that he did so they would not be responsible for their lives. Thereupon the Admiral promptly undertook the duty himself of guarding the Hospital by sending a strong force of Marines on shore. The whole of the inhabitants at once cleared out, and on Wednesday the town was absolutely deserted. A Syrian of position and respectability who has been released by Arabi, of whom he speaks in high terms, has arrived here. He was present when Mr. De Chair was brought in before the Council of Officers. The result of the inquiry, Arabi informed him that he would be sent to Cairo, where every attention would be paid to him. The midshipman replied that he wished greatly to return to Alexandria to his duty. Arabi asked, "What! to fight me?" Certainly, he replied. "I am not to fight you, but the enemies of my country," Arabi turned to his officers and said: "That is the spirit! I should like to raise in Egypt." Arabi dismissed the lad with much kindness, but the Syrian heard that there was much difficulty in getting him from the hands of the mob at Cairo.

The following official despatch has been received at the Admiralty:—

From Sir Beauchamp Seymour. Alexandria, Aug. 6, 11.50 a.m. Reconnoissance yesterday afternoon Mahmoudieh Junction. Our force:—200 Naval Brigade, 40-pounder gun, 2 9-pounder guns, 2 Gatlings, 100 Rifles, 100 Marines under Colonel Tison, with half-battalion 38th and 46th Regiments and all 60th. Skirmish with enemy, 2,000 strong, with six guns and six rockets, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. Following casualties: Naval Brigade and Marines:—Killed.—James Williams, leading seaman, *Invincible*; James Owen, private R.M.L.I. Wounded dangerously.—Joseph Broad, gunner R.M.A.; James Wann, ditto; John Bradley, private R.M.L.I.; Henry Harding, ditto; Thomas Jones, ditto; William Weeks, able seaman, *Invincible*; James Spiers, private, R.M.; William Everett, ditto; Edwin Fry, ditto.

Wounded Slightly.—John Adams, second captain, *Invincible*; William W. H. Mott, R.M.A.; Patrick Crawford, gunner, R.M.A.; William Thomas, ditto; Charles McConomy, Corporal, William Bright, R.M.; Lance-Corporal Walter Powell, R.M.; William Greenwood, private, R.M.; John Smith, ditto; James Brown, ditto; Edward Fitt, ditto. Total Killed.—One seaman; one R.M.L.I. Total Wounded.—Two seamen; eight R.M.A.; 12 R.M.L.I.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Sir A. Alison, dated Alexandria, 6th, 4.38 a.m.:— Persistent native reports existing for the last two days that Arabi was retiring from Haifa-el-Dowar upon Damnah, I determined to make a reconnoissance which would ascertain clearly whether Arabi still held his original position strongly. For this purpose I directed a half-battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and a half-battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, with one 9-pounder gun, and the whole of the mounted infantry, to advance along the east bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The 60th Rifles, with 9-pounder gun, and a half-battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, followed along the west bank. This constituted

The Earl of Courtown has left his house in Eccleston-square for Ireland.

Lord and Lady Mount-Temple have left their house in Great Stanhope-street for their residence at Torquay.

The Prime Minister, after the Cabinet Council on Sunday, left Downing-street, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, for Dollis Hill, to stay two nights with the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

A marriage, says the *Post*, is arranged between Lieut.-Colonel Charles C. Gore, Royal Irish Rifles, son of the late General the Hon. Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., K.H., and Lavinia, daughter of the late Mr. Francis Charles Fitz-Roy.

SHOULD INDIAN TROOPS BE EMPLOYED IN EGYPT.

Lord Hartington, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Gladstone, as spokesmen of 140 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—

1. India is more interested in the Egyptian question than she was in the Chinese, Persian, and Abyssinian Wars, in all of which her troops were employed.
2. The safety of the Canal is of vital importance to India. Our Indian relief, our mails, and eighty-eight millions or two-thirds of our Indian trade, pass through it.
3. It is necessary for the safety of India that Arabi and his sham Mohammedan fanaticism should be suppressed.
4. We shall have a double benefit of operations. Indian troops will stand the climate better than our own; and it will be a good thing to have the way we see that our Indian Army is available for Imperial purposes.
5. The Afghan War was an iniquitous and a guilty war, and therefore it was a hardship to make India pay for it.
6. The words are nonsense. "Hansard" is not infallible.
7. We are sending 29,000 men, and India 5,000. It is fair that India should pay in proportion to the force she sends; but the question will remain open.

Mr. Onslow, Mr. Pugh, Sir G. Campbell, Sir H. Holland, and Lord G. Hamilton, as spokesmen of 23 members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—

1. India has no concern with the internal affairs of Egypt. We intervened in Egypt, not on behalf of India, but on behalf of our own English interests, and of the bondholders.
2. We could get on very well without the Canal. If it benefits India, Australia, the Straits Settlements, and China are equally benefited, and ought to bear part of the expense of the campaign.
3. It is dangerous to send Indian Mohammedans to fight against Mohammedans in Egypt.
4. There was a much better case for employing Indian troops in 1878 than there is now. It is said that to do so would be "a gross piece of meanness, and an absence of anything like generosity."
5. In 1878 Mr. Gladstone said that to make India pay for the Afghan War was "a degradation and a swindle."
6. In "Hansard" Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said in 1878:—"Those who make wars, whether they be or not for Imperial purposes, are the right persons on whom should finally rest the charges."
7. There is no doubt as to the advisability of sending Indian troops; the only question is, who is to pay for them, and the answer should bear the whole of the expense.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

A young midshipman who, like a good many others, had his first experience of a sea-fight at the bombardment of Alexandria, lately wrote home to his friends to say how greatly he had enjoyed the engagement, and that he had a splendid sight in the view of the mast-head of his ironclad. But in spite of all this he could not refrain from complaining about the arrangements for food and washing, since for days past they had been subsisting on very short commons of one meal a day (chiefly potted meat), whilst their linen was in a terribly dirty state, and seemed likely to remain so, as the blue-jackets never do their own washing, but wait till they put into port and can employ a regular laundress. With these grave exceptions the situation, he says, was glorious.

The Duke of Teck has been subjected to a certain amount of banter on his departure for Egypt. The Prince of Wales sent to him from Goodwood a telegram congratulating him on his appointment to take charge of the Post-office, and saying that a great opportunity offered, inasmuch as Lord Henry Lennox was ready to accompany him as unpaid private secretary. The Duke replied, "Nothing to do with Post-office—am going with the army." He was then asked if he would be an amateur, and all amateurs in a campaign are an incumbrance and a drain on resources never too abundant in any war, and which will certainly not be so in the war of campaign before us. The Duke replied that he was not an amateur, and that he was responsible for his safety, and the fact that he would be made should anything happen to him. Lord Chelmsford had bitter cause to regret that the late Prince Imperial was attached to his staff, for the lesson then learnt might have sufficed to warn him of the result of a similar infliction. Why should he have his mind diverted from important matters by having to provide for the safety and comfort of a gentleman whose connection with the army was only nominal, and whose sole object can be but to get home?

I sincerely trust that the Duke of Teck will not be allowed to go farther than Alexandria.

It is remarkable that so many of the officers sent to Egypt should be victims of eye disease. Sir Garnet Wolsley has but one eye, and this is now suffering from erysipelas. The Duke of Teck has very weak eyes, with some suspicion of a forming cataract. Captain Lord Montagu has but one eye. What makes this so serious is that Egypt is, of all countries in the world, the one in which ophthalmia and affections of the eye in general are most prevalent.

LONDON, AUGUST 7-8, 1882

**THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH
CONSTABULARY.**

Discontent, rising to active combinations and remonstrances, among the Royal Constabulary is a very disagreeable addition to the difficulties of Irish administration. The men of the force have been circulating memorials from the head-quarters of the agitation at Limerick. They have concerted joint movements and requisitions. The contest between them and the Government is still proceeding; and all the factious birds of ill-omen are building joyous hopes upon the discord. Increased pay is wanted, and more promotion and higher pensions. Last week a species of ultimatum was addressed to the Inspector-General. A guarantee was asked that within eight days all grievances should be remedied. Colonel Bruce seems on Saturday to have been surprised by the unexpected dimensions of the manifestation into a grave error of demeanour. He might have taken example with advantage from the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mr. Henry. Those gentlemen pointed out to the men the mistakes in the form of their demonstration in a tone of sympathy which enforced their arguments. Under such a course of treatment an arrangement might have been reached, as it may be trusted an arrangement soon will be reached. If the published reports do him no injustice, Colonel Bruce adopted a different policy. He charged the constables with disloyalty, and all immediate prospect of an accommodation vanished. An accusation of that kind, made no doubt, in a moment of irritation, is not fair, and it is extremely inexpedient. Coming from the Inspector-General it is the more to be regretted, as he had been previously assuring the Government, in a letter from which Mr. Trevelyan quoted with effect in the debate of the same day, that he "did not believe there was really any of the impetuous existing among the men," and that he could read by Mr. Trevelyan on Monday night Colonel Bruce says he is satisfied that the Constabulary are as loyal and as ready to perform any duty as ever. An

reality. An imputation of motives is always to be deprecated. An imputation of want of loyalty as the motive for the requirement of improved allowances is especially unreasonable. Colonel Bruce speedily discovered his blunder and endeavoured to cure it. But angry words are not easily unsaid. It must answer for the Government to give the force higher pay than men of the social rank and qualifications of privates would be able to earn in employments at home. For the men it cannot answer to attempt to exact in an emergency forced terms which after the crisis might have to be withdrawn. Whatever the demands are, they should be put forward without intimidation and menaces. As Mr. Clifford Lloyd stated at Limerick, "As the Colours of the State are not to be taken from the men if they have grievances, are entitled to represent them as strongly as they think proper. Their expostulations, however, should be couched in becoming language, and be presented through their superiors. Any body with a solid corporate organisation which misuses its mass and discipline to coerce its rulers lays itself open technically to the accusation of disloyalty and mutiny, free as is the Irish Constabulary from the spirit of such misconduct. No Government could yield to the threat of a strike from servants whose duties compel the State to keep them in a condition of armed mobilisation. Such a threat, even by a body of Post Office servants, has to be met by an attitude of complete resistance. Defiance is still more indisputable when the demonstration is made by a body scarcely distinguishable from an army. Mr. Trevelyan was, therefore, justified in using such language on Monday night, praising full inquiry into the complaints of the men, but declaring that the Irish Government will make no concessions pending "an attitude which is opposed to discipline and seriously discredits the force."

The circumstances, indeed, of these differences between the Irish Constabulary and the Government are a new argument for a reconsideration of the character of the force. A force of the kind, with its military temper and drill is, unfortunately, necessary in Ireland. There are strong reasons for doubting the propriety of restricting the whole Irish police to that model. Besides an element of the existing description a humble force, after the manner of the English Constabulary, would hardly be probable. Its pay would probably not be as high as that which it is natural for members of the Royal Constabulary to expect. Promotion in it might be made from the ranks more habitually than in a body resembling as closely as possible a detachment of Her Majesty's troops. Some compensation would be afforded for the vexation of an existing movement if the activity inevitably aroused by the competition of the most loyal and drilled men for the most legitimate objects against the Government should impress the Government with a more lively sense than it has yet shown of the inconveniences of trusting for its ordinary police solely to a soldiery under another name.—*Times*.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.—Lord Salisbury, who delivered a strenuous speech at the House of Lords on Monday, is pained by a violent attack on his health, and is pained by any symptom of rupture with the "old ally, Turkey." "Our old ally," if he has time to spare for philosophy and contemplation, may amuse himself by comparing Lord Salisbury's position at the present moment with the policy which he pursued at Constantinople some six years ago. Lord Salisbury is a vigorous if somewhat unpolished controversialist, and there is no lack of spirit in his indictment of our Majesty's Government. It is scarcely to be congratulated on the present occasion either upon his selection of topics or upon his treatment of the case before him. It may be true, as he says, that recent proceedings have not increased the friendship between England and Turkey. But that was not exactly the object for which the Government felt itself bound to work. There are many points in the Egyptian policy of the Ministers which are open to serious criticism. Lord Salisbury said that they should have acted long

ago, and acted from the first alone. He seems to forget who was responsible for the Anglo-French Protectorate and he ignores the principle of the Ministry of Chamberlain. There can be no doubt that great efforts and some sacrifices were made by the Cabinet in order to avoid departing from the European Concert. The support of France failed us at the critical moment. The character of the new Ministry which has been formed under the presidency of M. Duclerc is in harmony with the late vote of the Chamber. It is a Ministry of non-intervention in Egypt. It is a Ministry which may exist among the Great Powers in reference to the execution of a particular treaty is apt to disappear when the objects to be gained are undefined, and the interests to be satisfied are incompatible. But it is possible to secure tacit approval when active concurrence is impracticable, and no one can say what peril of general conflagration precipitate proceedings on the part of England might have involved. We are at least now free to make our own course, and Lord Salisbury will find some solidity in persuading the public that, as he says, ten thousand troops at Cyprus in January would have averted the conflagration of Alexandria in July. Nor does Lord Salisbury's comparison of Sir Beauchamp Seymour in Egyptian waters with Sir Bartle Frere in South Africa strike us as peculiarly happy. Lord Salisbury, who once indulged himself in the statement that the Zulus had begun the war by invading Natal combined these two situations for the purpose of approving both. He apparently forgets that the Government of the day had no member of the Opposition, and that the action of Sir Bartle Frere, and that an attack upon Liberal policy in Egypt is not exactly recommended by being mixed up with a defence of the Zulu war. Lord Salisbury did not in the course of his animated harangues throw any light upon the foreign policy of the Opposition. He promised the Government the support of the Conservative party in restoring the prestige by using the resources of the British Empire, but he did not descend from the general to the particular. It is quite possible to be dissatisfied with much that has been done in Egypt, and yet to believe that the Government is entitled to the support of the whole community in the work which lies immediately before it. In the shortest practicable space of time, and with the least possible amount of bloodshed, order must be restored in Egypt.—*Daily News.*

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE SUEZ CANAL

Government have acted in accordance with their dignity in declining to take any notice whatever of the protests which M. de Lesseps has been formulating. This gentleman is, of course, proud of the Canal. It is his offspring, and more, for not only did he make the Canal, but the Canal made him:—

M. de Lesseps was in the French diplomatic corps, and took up the question of the Canal. He was not an engineer himself, but he was a great talker, and had perseverance. He saw that a great thing might be made of the Canal in both senses of the expression. He secured the patronage of the Emperor, and fairly talked people into it. The project was carried out, but at a cost vastly greater than had been calculated upon by M. de Lesseps. He had profited accordingly, both in fame and in purse. This would appear to have turned his head; and he has come to look upon the Canal as his private property, much in the way that the Duke of Devonshire looks upon Bland. He has been very much annoyed by the almost incoherent rage which he has exhibited at the occupation of it by the English Fleet. At one moment he asserted vehemently that the English Fleet had no right to be there, and that any damage which could be effected would be repaired in a few hours. A day or two later, forgetting these utterances, he expressed as to the danger to which the Canal was exposed, and the loss to the English Government, that M. de Lesseps has, in fact, no *locus standi* whatever, and his protests need excite no attention whatever on the part of those to whose eyes they are addressed. He is a private individual; and it is not his business to interfere with the necessities of war overriding private rights, and the Canal could be utilised just as a railway is taken into the hands of a general in command of an army occupying the district through which it runs.

A HINDOO CHIEF JUSTICE.

Hindoo has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Bengal during the absence of Sir Richard Garth. Native opinion is equally delighted and amazed. Native opinion is never entirely able to understand why Englishmen, since they might, do not treat India as mere conquered territory.

For ages successive invaders have snatched portions of India the spoils of war. The British Government has been the first to conduct itself in the usual fashion. The system of jurisprudence adopted in the High Courts may have predisposed natives to believe that none of their race or races could ever be equal to the English administration. Notwithstanding a plentiful admixture from Indian Codes, it remains adapted English law. They cannot easily think that any but an Englishman will be deemed or be competent to apply the law. The elevation of the new Acting Chief Justice to an ordinary seat in the High Court was admired as a strange exhibition of liberality. His nomination, even temporarily, to the presidency appears portentous. The sign of native opinion is to be seen in the selection of his dignity to consider whether the Judge deserves his view. To them it is simply a sign of a victory accredited to Hindoos in some imagined competition of races. The Judge's colleagues and the members of the Bench will not look at the appointment in this light. Only in one or two quarters is the least jealousy likely to be felt. Indian administrators are the most industrious public servants in the world. They are all anxious to do their duty and give their whole soul to its efficient performance. They find it difficult to conceive that any not of their precise circumstances and nationality can accomplish the task properly. In these circumstances it is not surprising to anticipate the right of a native to the honour now conferred, because they could hardly have comprehended how a native should have formed himself to competence for it. The natives of India have proved his merit. They were always ready to hail the endorsement of the fact by Government, as on the present occasion. To Englishmen at home the announcement will be acceptable on more than one ground. It will show that the signs of inequality in official treatment should have been removed. They are as fearful as natives of an official disposition to distinguish between races. They will be yet more pleased at the tendency the choice of a native to the office will have of removing the barriers which have separated the dominant power in India and its subject.—*Times*.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* has received the following despatches from its correspondent in Egypt:—

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 6, 10.10 P.M.

The total number of prisoners taken by us is 15—nine by the Ramleh force and six by the 10th Cavalry. The prisoners were taken from a military hospital and saw five soldiers who were wounded, as well as many of those who suffered in the bombardment. They seemed rather astonished than grateful. When they were taken to the hospital, the wounded tried to hide themselves, expecting no help from our men. When they found they were discovered they gave themselves up. They were taken to the hospital to be afraid, and they were lost in astonishment at the fact that the soldiers carried them in what they called "divans," and walked slowly to avoid giving them any pain. They were given food and water and sent a doctor to them. One thing only was missing—tobacco. We supplied that deficiency, and then surprised turned to gratitude. One man thought that the soldiers were giving him tobacco. A lighted cigarette was placed in his mouth, and it seemed to give him life. This man was a bombardment victim. Dr. Bell, of the *Helicon*, told me he never saw a man so grateful. The attendant said the man had lived on water and occasional cigarettes.

Tobacco made the men communicative. They stated that the forces engaged were 2,000. A battalion of Alexandria Mustaphazin and another of infantry reserves were brought in by train, but the 40-pound guns were left in the getting into action. Arabi's forces near Kaifdrow consist of four regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry, and 1,000 to 5,000 Beduins. The Beduins are the backbone of the camp, but officers who question Arabi as to their ultimate prospects are sent to the citadel at Cairo as prisoners. A sergeant-major among the prisoners said he was unwillingly with Arabi, and that he would not have deserted if able, or on the first defeat. This officer said he distributed rations for 16,000 persons, which included all in Arabi's camp, non-combatants included. The Egyptian army, he says, is large, but may be only 10,000 men. There is no absence of provisions in camp. The officer commanding the Mustaphazin at the engagement was said to be Bey 'Abugebel, and the commander of the infantry was a colonel named Pasha. The prisoners estimated the Egyptian loss at 200 men.

On leaving I asked if, when well they would wish to return to Arabi. They said emphatically, "Never." This might be taken for what it is worth, but there might be a better reason than that of settling back. Advice from the interior state that Maksam, a town between Ismailia and Zagazig, is strongly intrenched, fortified by 12 Krupp guns, and defended by 5,000 regulars and 10,000 cavalry, 1,000 Bedouins. At Tel el Kebir there is said to be a division of 10,000 men under Ali Fahmy. At Damietta, Abdelal is said to have collected 100,000 men. He has dismissed Governor Ismail Achmed and has appointed his brother, Ismail Achmed, who has himself assumed the government. At New Mariout, about 2,000 Bedouins have collected, and at three places named Zawca Sidi, Malhal, and Sidi Ghazi there are cavalry and infantry. I have not received any information possible, rejecting much that I have received; but all such statements, especially as regards numbers, must be received with reserve. Mr. Cornish, dispatching his report, says that the British will hold out four days more, by which time 16,000 tons will be in cistern. This, on extreme famine rations, might last three months with the present population, which, however, is daily increasing.

ing. AUG. 7, 4.30 P.M.
Advices from the interior report as follows:—
Mehalla, July 22.—Ten Europeans killed, two Italians, one French, five Greeks, two Syrians, all by the inhabitants. One was killed with a knife, nine with sticks. A Turk named Achmet Bey Chakib, at great peril to his life, saved several. There was no pillage, and the factories are safe. All the coal is guarded by soldiers. The bombardment was

heard there.
Mansurah and Samarhoud, same date.—
No massacres.
Zefu, July 21.—No massacres, but one in-
habitant killed *en route* to Tintah.
Zagazig, July 23.—None killed.
Tookah, same date.—Four killed.
Kafk Zaid, July 25.—One Frenchman
killed.
Tintah, July 22.—Eighty-two killed.
Debanhouk, Abouhummus, and Kardo-
war.—Large numbers killed, but how many
is unknown.
Cairo, July 30.—Amin Bey, the Governor,
is doing his utmost to protect the Christians.
The soldiers held a meeting, deposed the
Khedive, and proclaimed Arabi in his place.
I forward all the advices under the same
number.

reserve as previously. 10.45 P.M.

The Khedive has addressed the following letter to Raschid Pacha:—

"The painful position in which the majority of the people of Alexandria are placed in consequence of the massacres and the pillage and burning of Alexandria affect me profoundly, and is the object of my liveliest concern. I consider it a duty of humanity imposed on me to endeavour to assuage the sufferings of these disasters, and to quiet their apprehensions for the future by declaring at once that such misfortunes do not escape our care. Penetrated with grief at the reason of these disasters, I will do all in my power to indemnify all the victims, without any distinction of nationality, under certain conditions, to be determined at an opportunity. I will do this in a humane manner, consistent with the resources of the country. I beg you to communicate these ideas to the Council of Ministers, reserving the question of ways and means, to be necessary to take to give them as early as possible the necessary pub-

The armoured train went to Millaha to-day with the usual party, the object being to ascertain whether the line remained intact. A considerable number of the enemy, who seemed strongly reinforced, turned out, but on receiving one shot from a 40-pounder disappeared. The second shot seemed effective. The enemy replied with shell and rockets. They had our range, but the projectiles fell very wide. When the train returned the Highland Regiment, which was marching into the station, received the sailors with ringing cheers, which were returned.

RAMBLE, AUG. 7, 8 A.M.—The killed and wounded on the enemy's side in Saturday's engagement are estimated by the authorities here at about 300. Some vexation was expressed among the Staff as the close of the day found the left and right bank of the canal respectively did not advance to support the Marines. The original order as given by Colonel Dormer was that the left column was to be attacked, and, if possible, turned from their position, but the left and center columns were not to advance. The Staff, who signed the General's order, on the right to advance in support was misinterpreted as a order to retire and Colonel Thackwell had therefore, no opportunity of acting otherwise. Yesterday afternoon, the Staff were seen about the spot where the Marines engaged them. They were probably burying the dead. They have not re-occupied the first position from which we fired, and probably are reluctant to experience the repetition of Saturday's affair.

A train has just come down from the enemy's lines, with a working party of 20

men, to within a quarter of a mile of Millahs. The men at once descended and began tearing up the line, while the train went back a little and waited. This being reported to Colonel Thackwell, orders were given for the train to start. Four shells were fired. The first one, being well directed, caused them to run back to the train very quickly. We could not see the effect of the other three, or if any dead men were killed. After waiting a few minutes, the train to the millahs started. After getting into the train they moved away. At the same time we could see a large force of the enemy about the spot where the Marines were engaged on Saturday and Sunday. The train returned with more men, who went behind an earthwork. There is evidently some fear of another attack from us, and they are bringing up reinforcements. The train is now about a mile and a half from the millahs, and a little to the side of King Osman, and lining the canal bank, seems larger than that engaged on Saturday. The enemy's attempt to leave the train and attack the millahs is now understood; perhaps they were doubtful whether the 40-pounders would be effective at the long range.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Monday evening :—

ending yesterday afternoon at the front was in great contrast with Saturday's noise and excitement. The Arabs re-appeared in their old positions, somewhat subdued, it may be, by the lesson just received, but they were treated to a bombardment of mortars and vedettes along the line, as of yore. Whatever may be the faults of the strange man who leads them, he certainly is able to inspire a feeling of obedience and discipline. They are treated to a bombardment terrible hammered on Saturday, they seem still resolved to continue the hopeless struggle, and to continue it in the regular mode of warfare. They are treated to a bombardment of mortars with good will, and would have received his kit on Saturday morning to send him at Cairo, but for some foolish mistake at the outpost. The Arab officer who came in with a flag of truce rubbed salt in the wound, with good intelligence, and no interpreter was at hand, and our men could not understand him. So the kit was delayed on its way, but Mr. De Chir is safe enough among his captors, and he gets back again, as there is every hope he may. The Arabs would gladly assume the position of regular combatants. They claim to represent the country at large, regard themselves as Egyptian troops, captured in Egypt, and they try to keep up the appearance of a regular army. It is said by the prisoners that food is very scarce in the enemy's camp. His goal is naturally to get money from the British, and to bring him for want of pay; but prisoners also desire to make their own position good by saying pleasant things.

I am glad to hear that Sir Beauchamp D'Almeida has been sent over these men to the Khedive to be punished as traitors, because we English take them and cannot regard them in that light till at least the Sultan declares Arabi a rebel. More than this, there is the golden bridge which has been built for the enemy's retreat. One victory may end the war if the Arabs surrender to the real conquerors, and not to the outraged majesty of their own officers. I think that the British must be before us in regular formation, with discipline enough to keep up the appearance of military resistance. They have crept back to their old outposts, and have been busy in building up the fortifications of the Millahia. That 40-pounder on the armed train is a visitor they wish to stave off as long as possible, watched a little trip of the armed train yesterday as far as the disabled engine could go, and then the train went on to the next station.

function. It ran smoothly out to this spot, where the Arab soldiers, who were already on the ground, could be seen hastily standing to arms about Koucheh Pacha and Sheikh Ibrahim Pacha, whilst their train at the former village ran southward out of range, but no shots were fired. The British were again back again out of sight behind the city, and our soldiers on Ramleh hillock looked on with disappointment at the hoped-for cannonade.

Despite the alarms and the hot weather, Alexandria is rapidly resuming its business aspect. Like a ship under jury masts the great city is coming out of the storm. Already many of the streets are cleared of rubble, and fish, many tottering on the verge of rot, are being sold in the open air. The streets are white with crumbling stones and mortar have been laid up out of the way by the dusty Arab labourers. Some of them were children. The ruins are being searched and the first signs of life are in the proof. They seem on the whole to have an immense success for saving valuables. Sometimes the heat had been too great for papers to escape, but in general something is saved. The police have been very successful, and larger one has held the contents unharmed. There are still doubts about the water supply as the Mahmoud Canal is getting very low.

and muddy; but food is plentiful, the shops are reopening, and confidence is nearly re-established. The Great Square looks like some country fair, with its crowd of wooden huts run up as temporary places of business and carriages and donkeys are plying for hire as noisily as if nothing had happened. One could hardly believe if suddenly set down in some parts of the city that hostile armies were facing each other a few miles away, and the struggle still continuing at the very outskirts of the city.

The prettiest sight, so far, in connection with the landing of the troops occurred to-day when the 75th light Highland Regiment disembarked. They are splendidly and mercifully equipped, and occupied a room on the quays where the *Euphrates* was moored, the regiment, with band playing and amidst the cheers of the spectators, paraded and marched to the quarters situated in some fine cotton warehouses at Galveston. The heavy rain which had died since on Saturday's encounter notwithstanding, the two regiments were in a very dangerous state. An Egyptian who witnessed the whole fight from an eminence believed that 200 will not account for Arabi's men, who placed *hors de combat* 1,000 British troops. The Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, inquiring after the condition of the men wounded in Saturday's encounter,

LORD SALISBURY ON THE EGYPTIAN

The members of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitution Association went by special train to Hatfield on Monday and spent the day in the park around Hatfield House. They dined in the Riding Hall, and were addressed by Lord Salisbury, who presided:—

The noble Marquis said the House of Lords might consider the Arræars Bill one which could not sanction without the direct authority of the people. He was not in favour of instituting upon the principle that when a man entered into a contract he should keep it. He charged the Government with acting in Ireland and abroad upon the principle that they should not keep it, and expecting that they would be true to them all the same. Turning to Eastern affairs his lordship said:—Hitherto, it has been our practice to do all we could to keep the peace between Turkey and Turkey—we fairly and reasonably could do—because Turkey had always been a good ally of England, and because her forests were, in many parts, the only forests we had. But we have changed that policy. I do not wish to say a word against any other foreign Power; but, undoubtedly, the outcome of our policy is this, that for the sake of obtaining the maintenance of the peace of the world, we have made the mistake of obtaining a man from the European concert, which is a body in which many Powers take part, and among

others Russia—for the sake of obtaining these two objects the Government have separated themselves entirely from our old ally, Turkey. And what is the result? We have not got the Eastern question settled, and we have no mandate of Europe, and we have got the enmity of Turkey. (Cheers.) I have pointed out that peculiar aspect of the present state of affairs, because it has a serious and a permanent effect of the policy of despising and affronting your friends, and expecting that they will remain true to you all the same. It has been tried in Ireland, it has been tried abroad, and it has not succeeded. It has failed in every case. But, with respect to foreign affairs, I would rather not speculate much upon the probable issue of events, but ask you to turn your eyes for a moment to the proceedings of the Government in the proceedings which her Majesty's Government have taken with certain proceedings which I remember I had to defend to you here in this hall some time ago. I have not time to go very much attacked at the time. It was a very exciting occasion in the House of Commons a few weeks ago when Mr. Bright announced his resignation from the Government.

ment. (Laughter.) You know there is nothing that used to be said of us so constantly as that the great object of our government was to defend the moral law. It was a very great consolation to see Mr. Bright pitching the moral law at Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone pitching the moral law at Mr. Bright. (Cheers and laughter.) I hope that may have opened up the question of these two magnificent divisions of the fact that the determination of the duty of a nation on these great questions is not to be settled by a summary phrase like that, (Hear, hear.) Of course we all acknowledge, ever body acknowledges, that the moral law is not by Mr. Bright—that the moral law is just as applicable to nations as it is to men. Of course it is; but the precise results that must be deduced from the moral law are not the same in the case of nations as they are in the case of individuals. And for this simple reason, that the duty of self-defence is a very different one in the case of nations living in communities with no defence but themselves, and the case of individuals who have around them the defence of the law. Now, if we should say to our friend Mr. Bright, I should call upon my friend Lieutenant-Colonel Daniell, and he would defend me. (Laughter.) But if England is attacked, she has nobody to call upon but herself, and that is the difference in the application of the moral law to nations. It is legitimate self-defence. The question of what is legitimate self-defence. Well, we had to tell you that a distinguished colonial governor saw upon his frontier a vast, savage, and well-appointed army, evidently nurturing the intention of making a special attack upon our indefensible colony; and he felt it his duty in self-defence to strike the first blow, and save that colony from the attack of this army that was hanging over it. (Cheers.) That was the case of the Zulu war. I told them that the British Government, and the United States Government, and that there was nothing never could have proceeded from the professors of the moral law. (Laughter.) Now it happened that there were some of our ships in the harbour of Alexandria, where they had no business to be, except as neutral vessels. They were in the way of the contracting fortresses and putting up guns which were threatening the ships, and that they must strike the first blow; and the professors of the moral law ordered the bombardment which they ordered (Hear, hear.) But the question was, where is the moralist so subtle to draw any line between the conduct of Sir Bartle Frere in Zululand and the conduct of Admiral Seymour in the waters of Alexandria? (Cheers.) What is true of Admiral Seymour is true of Sir Bartle Frere. The East—was true of us. We were not despising the moral law; we were not departing from the duty which lay upon the nation; we were simply exercising those elementary duties of self-defence which our successors have felt it necessary to exercise. I am sure that you will not weary you, but I may say that the case of the Afghan war was precisely the same thing. There was a hostile kingdom with a great force backed by a powerful enemy, such as Russia, hanging over our frontier, and that we should not be able to take care they should not be able to take care they were highly immoral; but in that case, as in this

our principles of action were justified, as is shown by the sincere flattery and imitation of our measures and policy by the Emperor (Cheer, laughter). With respect to these foreign affairs I will say no more. We are watching with great interest the operations that are taking place. I have some sympathy with what has been said, and I think that the machine that we have set on foot for the application is a little larger than the nature of the task demands. But I am not anxious to find fault on that account. (Cheers.) Let us obtain success, let us have peace, let us have England, Europe, and the world, and our interests, and I will warrant you it will not be the Conservative party who will find fault with what they have done. (Cheers.) The moral that I venture to draw from the history of these last few years is, that we are to be taught by the people denounce to you what is called a "Jingo" policy, and call it a policy of war. If a "Jingo" policy means a policy of letting foreign nations know that while your disposition is absolutely friendly to their interests and British honour is absolutely immovable (cheers)—if that is a "Jingo" policy I can only say that the practice of it at an earlier period by the British Government would have done much to prevent and many lives (Loud cheers). My belief is that, if towards the beginning of the year 1800 or 1805, our Indian troops had been sent to Cyprus, we should never have been engaged in the Crimean War. Our Sovereign, Alexander, would still have been a flourishing city, and the vast masses of British industry and British commerce would have been untouched, and our name valuable to the world. I think that the Government do not wish to say a word condemnatory of Mr. Bright. In his private character I believe him to be a very sincere man (—hear, hear)—but, if he had been absent from the Cabinet, and if a special commission had been sent from the Cabinet to Cyprus, very much blood which has been spilled would have been saved. (Hear, hear.) The

is no more certain provocation of war
or of acts which must lead to war
than an impression on the part
of our enemy that either owing to no

your enemy that, either owing to your principles or to your weakness, you are not ready to strike a good blow to defend yourself (Cheers). These are the principles which, I will venture to say, the Conservative party will not preach when in opposition, but which they practise when in office. (Cheers.) With us, to the thunder-cloud of war was hanging over Europe, and there was a universal expectation that fresh blood would have to be shed. But we spoke in time. We allowed ourselves Governments to know in time that we were not prepared to see any acts by which British interests or British honour should be injured, and the result was that no irreparable steps of defiance were taken, and we were able to draw back with honour, but without war (Cheers), and a Voice said, Peace with honour. I have only one duty as far as external affairs are concerned. Let us give the Government every support and every encouragement in our power, so that they may be able to keep this great Empire which has great resources of power, and that our prestige may be maintained in the East, and that the interests which have been so sorely injured may blossom and flourish again. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. H. Smith also addressed the meeting and devoted some remarks chiefly to the danger of the Government policy of speech and vote in the House of Commons in the shape of the Procedure Rules.

ing of the Government of India

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday evening, Lord Enfield replying to a speech of Lord Stanley of Alderley, gave an account of the steps taken by the Government of India respecting Suchat Singh, asserting that such a large percentage had received equitable consideration. He stated that Her Majesty's Government objected to the production of certain correspondence which Lord Stanley of Alderley had mentioned as being of a whole, and might give rise to a false impression as to the case. The motion for the papers was advanced. Several bills having been advanced through the Lords' Dispatches adjourned till to-morrow.

The House of Commons adjourned at six o'clock, Sir C. Dilke, answering questions from Mr. Bourke and others as to the Conference and the Turkish expedition, said the negotiations in regard to the Turkish Expedition were now in a condition to permit any statement at the present moment. There was no reason to believe that the Conference would exercise any control over our military action, and as to the Egyptian question, he could not see how it would be exercised in the Khedive's name. No agreement had been come to with reference to the protection of the Canal, and the only proposal made for such a purpose was by an arrangement to which all the Powers would be parties. But our Ambassador had been instructed that any such agreement must be temporary, and, having reference to existing circumstances, no ultimatum must be issued until the completion of the despatch of troops, and there was no foundation for the statement that the Government had threatened to withdraw our Ambassador. No Turkish troops had been sent to Alexandria, and Lord Grey had been informed that the destination of those which had been embarked was Crete. Asked by Mr. Cowen whether the House of Commons would have an opportunity of considering proposals for the protection of the Canal before it was agreed to, he desired that notice should be given. In answer to a question from Sir R. A. Cross: Mr. Trevelyan said the movement in the Irish Constabulary was entirely bona fide, though there was some disappointment at the delay in the distribution of the Parliamentary Vote; the men were loyal and ready to perform their duty. The Irish Government, however, would not receive any improper attitude. On going into Supply, Mr. A. Moore, who was supported by Mr. Blake, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Macfarlane, urged the claims of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland, and the Government of India; and Lord Hartington, while expressing the willingness of the India Office to consider any practical grievance, pointed out that the emoluments of these chaplains were much less than those of the Anglican clergy. Mr. Alexander, in drawing attention to the circumstances under which certain officers—16 in number—proceeding with the expedition to Egypt, had been allowed to retain their Staff appointments in this country, said: "In some caustic remarks on the Ashantee Expedition, I observed that the Government were to which all important commands and all opportunities of earning distinction, he said we were now confined. Mr. Childers protested against the grave injustice of allowing the officers conveyed in these imputations, but said that if the expedition continued longer than was anticipated the arrangements which Sir G. Wolseley, Sir J. Adye, Sir A. Alison, and other officers had been allowed to retain their appointments at home would be reviewed. Lord Elcho, Lord E. Cecil, and Sir W. Barttelot, while regretting the persons concerned, thought it unjust to make the impression that they were of so important position as to require removal from office during the War Office, and deprecated an arrangement by which the administrative departments of the Army lost the valuable services of experienced officers." Sir R. Lloyd Lindsay, on the other hand, expressed his belief in the fullest liberty of selection; and Colonel Alexander withdrew unservedly any language which might give offence. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the Estimates were completed. The Bill for the extension of the Civil Service Estimates. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs the following: Monday night.—The most amusing feature of the ebullition of Anglo-phobia in the press here has been the successive issue of absurd *ballons d'essai*. Among the most characteristic of these suggestions of Castilian imagination we have seen the proposal of a Conference to which she was never asked, of a Spanish Armada taking twenty-five thousand men, out of the ninety-two thousand that barely suffice to keep down her Federal towns and her Carlist peasantry, to guard the Canal, and the rumours of the European Concert, to introduce a new era of peace and tranquillity into the European Concert; finally, rumours of a novel mode of settling of Continental diplomacy by placing Egypt and the Suez Canal under Castilian control, backed by Spanish troops. These Quixotic suggestions have but one fatal result, they have done nothing to diminish the dream of exterior policy that could be realised, as all sensible Spaniards say, but in one way—the suspension of her payments to devote her revenue to warlike adventures, as she did during the civil wars. In consequence of this policy she has been called into existence armies and fleets that she does not possess, and that she created during her Cuban wars by the suspension of her payments to foreign and native creditors, and by an increase of her taxes. It is the recollection of this, and her most eminent statesmen, like Canovas, Castelar, and Sagasta to keep aloof from chimeras that common sense and the state of her Treasury and army equally condemn. The enemies of her young and energetic Government, who are not without public influence, believe that his alliance to an Austrian Archduchess and his family traditions of Bourbon ambition could draw him towards the great Empires that are prompting Turkey against British intervention in Egypt; but much as the Mexicans are alarmed at the conflict near the Suez Canal, which alone concerns Spanish commerce, I have reason for stating that the Sagasta Cabinet would not expose King Alfonso's prestige to a rebuff like that which met the regenerated zeal of Castelar at the Constantinople Conference. He would not assemble a braver and better materials for a gallant army no nation in Europe possesses than Spain, but her peace establishment, with its skeleton squadrons of eighty ships and a nation of four hundred and forty miles, brought up to the strength laid down most perfectly in her new Army Laws on paper, and her bondholders might perhaps ask, who would pay the damage? There is this agitation, stationing the Spanish fleet in the Levant, and the awakening of Spain, however, a symptom of the very general awakening of aspirations and inclinations to be in at the proper moment to share in the general conflict that the Continental statesmen expect to arise out of the singular alliance between Russia and the Powers against England in Egypt.

THE LATE PROFESSOR BALFOUR.—The remains of the late Professor Francis Maitland Balfour, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who, a fortnight ago, met with a fatal accident upon Mont Blanc, were on Saturday interred at Whittingham, and at twelve o'clock, the hour of the funeral, a burial service was performed in the College Chapel at Cambridge. A large number of persons attended.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 9-10, 1882.

THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

A genuine and very useful amendment has been effected by the action of the Upper House. A substantial mitigation of the injustice with which the Irish landowners were threatened has been secured for them by the policy of Lord Salisbury. And it is evident from the tone in which their amendments were met by Mr. Gladstone that he recognised not only the good sense and fairness of their Lordships' conduct, but also that he was dealing with an Assembly exercising its Constitutional rights in a perfectly legitimate manner, and occupying a position which could no more be impugned than that of the House in which he himself sat. The Lords have forced the House of Commons to surrender points of great value, and it has been found impossible to get up anything like a popular agitation against them. Here and there a few individuals have attempted to resuscitate the prejudices which thirty or forty years ago were still formidable. But all in vain. Within the walls of the House of Commons we have heard none of the old nonsense and bluster about hereditary legislators and popular rights, and the impossibility of allowing a body like the former to set aside the decisions of the popular branch of the Legislature. A few such words have been uttered at public meetings, and the radical newspapers have shown their accustomed incapacity for serious political writing by the wild courses they have advised the Government to adopt: an instant Session, the creation of eighty new Peers, the forcible carriage of County Household suffrage Bill, and so on. But on the whole the intervention of the House of Lords has been accepted both by the nation and in Parliament with perfect calmness and temper; not as an insolent encroachment of an aristocratic Assembly, but as the natural and regular process by which the Constitution works, and which no one has any reason to regret. In one point of view it may be said that there is something remarkable about the unusual resignation with which the action of the Lords has been regarded; action which at other times would certainly have provoked some kind of public demonstration, however undeserved or ill-timed. It seems as if the people had half made up their minds that the Arrerss Bill really needed amendment; and that nobody could reproach the Upper House with doing its best to accomplish the task. However this may be, the Upper Chamber has justified itself. We have heard but little talk about its arrogance, and but few sneers at its impotence. By a curious kind of contradiction the two imputations at one time used to go together, or rather, we should say, to follow each other in succession, according to the part which their Lordships played in public affairs. The House has shown that on proper occasions it can interfere, and interfere with effect; that in a good cause they have nothing to fear from a collision with the other House; and that they can win for themselves the silent respect of the Liberals by acting with dignity and firmness.—*Standard.*

THE AUTUMN SESSION.

The Lord Mayor entertained on Wednesday his Majesty's Ministers at the annual banquet which commonly marks the close of the Parliamentary year. The occasion this year was in some sort an exceptional one. The tradition of the Mansion House Banquet has been somewhat interrupted. The close of the Session is not at hand, though the labours of Parliament will shortly be suspended. Of work actually done there is not very brilliant account to give; of work to be done there is still abundance on hand. When the 9th of November comes round, so far from thinking of the future, men will be deeply immersed in the labours and controversies of an after-Session of Parliament. It was, no doubt, a prescient sense of these exceptional circumstances of the autumn that induced the Prime Minister on Wednesday to depart somewhat from the tradition of the occasion, and give to his speech at the Mansion House something of the character of a political manifesto. He frankly acknowledged that he had no very lengthy chronicle of legislative achievements to give. The circumstances of the moment were not favourable to the free discussion of current Parliamentary topics. But his practised instinct for public affairs convinced Mr. Gladstone that the occasion was one on which the country would expect him to enter broadly and frankly on the general policy of the Government, and his speech was accordingly addressed to the nation at large. It is acknowledged on all hands that a vigorous effort must be made to restore the House of Commons to efficiency, and to enable it to cope with the ever-increasing complexities of its Imperial task. But it is unnecessary to enter prematurely on a controversy reserved for the autumn. It is sufficient to note for the present the Prime Minister's acknowledgment that the whole question is one which lies outside and above the ordinary lines of party differences. It is not one party or the other so much as the nation at large that is interested in the efficiency of the House of Commons. The end to be attained is a national one, if ever there was one, and demands the co-operation of both great parties in the State in order to give stability to a great constitutional reform. Such questions cannot profitably be turned to mere party advantage. The initiative in the whole matter naturally rests with the Government as the representative and guiding as the interests of the whole State, but the association of the Opposition in the task of reforming the procedure of the House of Commons ought to be regarded not as a concession made by the dominant party, but merely as the legitimate and natural mode of dealing with a question which concerns the House of Commons as a whole and one party as much as the other.—*Times.*

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

The Times publishes the subjoined telegrams from its correspondents at Alexandria and Alexandria, Aug. 9, 10.5 P.M.
Two cases were tried yesterday before the Court. Four natives were charged with breaking into the Custom-house, of which they were watchmen. Two received six years and two one year's imprisonment. Another native was charged with making, firing stores, and breaking into them. The first two charges broke down, the third was proved, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. From Monday next water is to be supplied on alternate days for four hours a day, twenty litres for each head. All the authorities earnestly deprecate immigration, which, without just cause, is almost criminal. No water has yet been condensed from the condensing apparatus started at Minet Bassal with boilers belonging to the Alexandria Cotton Pressing Company (Limited). So far the general health remains good. An analysis of the water by M. Ludvig, chemist, states that sample one, before filtering, was very turbid, and after standing one hour formed a deposit of brown, earthy matter 16.5 grains per gallon. The water had a disagreeable smell and taste, and turned red with paper blue. It contained carbonate of ammonia, resulting from putrid fermentation of organic matter. One gallon of water contained 10.1 grains of organic matter and 21.8 grains of mineral salts, chiefly carbonate of lime and chloride of sodium. Sample two, after passing through filter bed, was only slightly turbid, formed hardly any deposit, and was otherwise unchanged. The Sanitary Board are drawing the attention of the authorities to the bad bread baked, which in many cases is as harmful as the water itself. Osman Bey, Aide-de-Camp of the Khedive, made his escape from Cairo to Suez, passing the desert, under the escort of Bedouins, in four days. Arrived at Suez he placed himself under the protection of Admiral Hewitt and was forwarded here. Another aide-de-camp of the Khedive, Yaom Bey, has also arrived at the Palace. There is a report that many officers would declare allegiance if they dared to do so. Stone Pacha has brought his family from Cairo. As Americans, they were given an escort to Ismailia. There M. de Lesseps, who was conspicuous in refusing to offer them any assistance, M. Bouteon, French Director of the Department of State Domains and colleague of Mr. Howells, is said to state openly that he has sold Government grain to Arabi. The conduct of many French officials suggests the advisability of an inquiry, in spite of many honourable exceptions.

The armour-plated train, with sailors, started at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and advanced within ten minutes of the Milla. About 12 shots were fired at it, without being returned. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether these reconnaissance are not a blunder. There is, I believe, high military authority for saying that a reconnaissance should be either with the object of strengthening our own position or of causing the enemy to show the weakness of his. A reconnaissance to satisfy curiosity alone is always to be deprecated; and it is to this category that recent movements would seem to be relegated. We forced the enemy into his positions, but we never occupied them ourselves nor prevented him from occupying them. Nominally, we wished to ascertain whether Arabi had retired from Kafedawar. The result is that we know he has from 4,000 to 6,000 troops still there, but we are no more sure than before whether his full force is there or more southward, and that he has some force there we knew before; in fact, knowing that he had at least 1,000 troops there, and probably an unknown quantity more, we have now ascertained that he has at least 4,000 plus a still unknown quantity. Whether this addition to our information is worth the cost at which it was obtained is, I repeat, doubtful. There is another point: the native soldier without experience, he had practically never been under fire, the terms of the unknown were in our hands. Little by little we are sacrificing that advantage; every shot we fire teaches the familiarity that breeds contempt; the native is being educated by our fruitless reconnaissance. Such considerations do not, however, detract from the just praise due to both Army and Navy, and when, prior to this last expedition, Admiral Seymour, who accompanied it, a certain distance, read to the assembled sailors and marines the telegram from the First Lord, and in the name of her Majesty thanked them for the gallant conduct displayed on the 10th, the cheers which greeted this announcement seemed to drown all technical objections, and for the moment, at least, one and all were proud in the recollections of the 5th of August.

RAMBLE, AUG. 9, 8 A.M.

The night has passed off quietly, with the exception that two or three shots were fired on some of Arabi's scouts who were approaching our outlying picket to the east of Ramleh. The *Superb* used her electric light last night from where she lies, off Count Zizina's house, but whether it was an advantage or otherwise is an open question. From the distance she had to throw the rays it was impossible for those on board to use the light so as to be of the greatest assistance to our sentries. The officer in charge of the picket informed me this morning that several of the electric light was employed on the night, who thus were themselves exposed to view, and at the same time were unable to penetrate the darkness beyond. This is manifestly turning a valuable appliance into a source of danger, and shows the inutility and even peril of using the electric light indiscriminately. To-day the machine brought out from Alexandria will probably be in a position from which it can be turned to the greatest advantage by exposing to view any of the approaching our line of sentries, while the sentries themselves will remain in darkness. The enemy are intrenching themselves strongly at the grove of palms which they held up to Saturday, and there can be little doubt now in what light they regard their engagement—namely, as a victory for themselves.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Alexandria telegraphed on Wednesday:—The enemy continues to work incessantly at his entrenchments on all sides of the Canal, where he is being thrown up between Ramleh and Aboukir being evidently designed for the reception of heavy guns. This evening Admiral Seymour inspected the crew and Marines of the ironclad train, and congratulated them in a few sailor-like sentences on the good work that they had done, after which he read to them the Queen's Message regarding Saturday's action. The train then proceeded to the front, the Admiral and his staff accompanying it as far as the new posts on the Canal, where he inspected the batteries thrown across it by the *Fleets* men yesterday. He then returned to Alexandria. The train then proceeded to reconnoitre the enemy's position. The enemy's infantry could be seen in force all over the ground across which the Marines and Rifles advanced the other day. The earthworks have been greatly increased during the last twenty-four hours, and some more guns placed in position. The enemy went very quietly forward, enabling us to make a very complete and careful inspection. We went well within range of their guns, our forty-pounder being loaded and ready for action. As the enemy must know the exact range, we expected every moment to be received with a salute of shell; but all remained silent on their part, although we could see the tops of the gunners' heads over the new earthworks.

The inspection being ended, the engine was reversed, and we steamed quickly to the rear. The instant the movement was observed the enemy opened fire from nine guns and three rocket tubes. For a minute or two it was somewhat hot. One shrapnel shell, with a time fuse, burst high overhead; percussion shells shrieked by, and bursting in the swamp

threw up masses of mud mingled with smoke; rockets whizzed overhead, some of them ascending high into the clear blue of the evening sky, and falling very wide of the mark. As long as we were in range the fire of the guns followed us. The enemy had evidently reserved his fire until we were within range, and then proceeded to concentrate such a volley of shot and shell as would disable the train, or knock a track off the line. They had, however, waited too long, expecting, no doubt, that we should go on, and that these will be our charges, and too wary, for their long silence was ominous of some concerted plan. The sudden change of direction of the train disconcerted the gunners, whose pieces had probably been laid upon some point in advance of that at which they were actually fired. Therefore, was wild and hurried, and no damage was done. Arabi is, without doubt, preparing to fight a general action on the ground in our immediate front, which up to the time of Saturday's reconnaissance was held only by an advanced post. As the train steamed back through the lines the Gordon Highlanders turned out and cheered lustily. Indeed, their guards always turn out and salute the train as it passes, as if it was a regular branch of her Majesty's services. Colonel Legrand has advanced post. As the train steamed back through the lines the Gordon Highlanders turned out and cheered lustily. Indeed, their guards always turn out and salute the train as it passes, as if it was a regular branch of her Majesty's services. Colonel Legrand has advanced post. As the train steamed back through the lines the Gordon Highlanders turned out and cheered lustily. Indeed, their guards always turn out and salute the train as it passes, as if it was a regular branch of her Majesty's services. Colonel Legrand has advanced post. 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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 10—11, 1882.
CONTINENTAL DISTRICT OF ENGLAND.

The Prime Minister availed himself of Lord Elcho's Motion on Tuesday night to reiterate and reinforce the statements in regard to the Egyptian policy of the Government which he made at the Mansion House dinner on Wednesday. We desire to pay all honour to the chivalrous views of Mr. Gladstone, and no doubt it is very hard for a virtuous nation, directed by a peculiarly moral Minister, to be misunderstood, to have its most candid declarations canvassed, and its most explicit pledges suspected. We have the *mens conscia recti*, as far as Egypt is concerned; yet we cannot help pointing out to Mr. Gladstone that this does not save us, somehow, from being regarded as being more than one of our influential neighbours. Even the European Concert has not perfect confidence in us. We protest that we are fighting for the interests of civilisation, progress, morality, sound finance, and the general welfare, but it is only too plain that no community takes us at our word, and that we are watched with a grudging vigilance that would be more appropriate if we were the traditional enemies of the human race. Frenchmen are irritated with us because we are doing what they themselves would like to do; perhaps as good a reason for annoyance as could well be discovered. The Italians are angry with us because they thought they could deter us from active operations in Egypt by holding over our heads the menace of their intimacy with the German Powers, and have found this to be a vain, not to say an unfounded, threat. Russia is offended with our proceedings, because England is England, and Russia is Russia. The sentiments of Germany and Austria are more inscrutable, but if they are lending us their "moral support," that is a loan which no one need ever refuse to his most embarrassed acquaintance. Such are the facts; and it seems to us that, in spite of Mr. Gladstone's glowing visions, we had better acknowledge them and look them in the face. Perhaps a little comfort is to be obtained by asking if any other country could act in a similar or an analogous manner without arousing the same susceptibilities and exciting the same, or even worse, suspicions? When Napoleon III. proclaimed that he intended to liberate Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, Austria resisted, Prussia armed, and England had its doubts as to the sincerity of the programme. We thought there must be something more in the Imperial benevolence than met the eye, and there was. Savoy and Nice were the price exacted for the magnanimous enterprise. It is just as well, therefore, to recognise the fact that in this world nations are treated in much the same manner as they treat other nations. The saner portion of the English public believed that the fine sentiments with which Russia proceeded to the task of liberating Bulgaria meant territorial conquests for Russia, and they proved to be right. Mr. Gladstone vehemently protests that we are going to Egypt, not for purposes of aggression, but in order to restore to it something like order, and to confer upon the world at large the vast boon of its good government and social stability. But we are regarded as Russia was regarded. In other words, we are not believed. It is the universal law that it should be so; and we must not hope to escape its operation. And even if we suppose that some of the Powers are duly impressed with the disinterested character of our policy, it does not follow that we must look for active sympathy from them. A great master of human nature has reminded us that there is something not altogether disagreeable to us in the misfortunes of our dearest friends; and, even though there may be Powers that admire us as much as we deserve to be admired, it is probable that they would hear with something more than resignation that the war in Egypt was anything but a holiday campaign. We are not complaining. It is only natural; but it is a form of naturalness we shall do well to bear in mind when our military operations are conducted on a largescale, when Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives at the seat of war, and when the troops from England and the troops from India co-operate along converging lines for an attack on Arabi. The more we warm to the work, the greater the number of soldiers we despatch to Egypt, the more daring our tactics, the more successful our strategy, the less satisfaction we may depend upon it, will be felt and exhibited by benevolent neutrals. No doubt they feel that we have a good deal of reputation to spare, and that a few defeats would not be a bad thing for us or for them.—*Standard*.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Mr. Gladstone is setting the East in confusion, and if certain dangers which now threaten were to be realised, even forty thousand British troops in Egypt would have too much to do. We trust that we may discard the story of apprehensions for Christian security at Constantinople. Such a fear could not be reasonable unless something were to happen seriously to compromise the authority of the Sultan-Khalif over the Mohammedan population. Such an occurrence would be the suspicion that the Sultan was acting in the interests of Europe against a champion of Islam, and though Mr. Gladstone's policy is apparently

designed to produce this impression, we may trust to the ability of the Ottoman Government to parry the assaults of Midlithian diplomacy. But there are other inconveniences, and one of the past blunders of Mr. Gladstone's career comes to the front at this moment in order to afford a conspicuous opportunity for the chief rival of England in the East to appear upon the scene. Who can read of the concentration of Russian troops at Odessa, and the preparations for the embarkation of a considerable army which are reported from Southern Russia, without being reminded of that famous surrender of the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris, effected by Mr. Gladstone in 1871, which enables Russia to mass a naval force in the harbours of the Euxine? Does our Government altogether forget that Russia only requires the consent of Turkey in order to be able to transport a hundred thousand men to positions which Turkey could only abandon in a moment of despair, but which England would see in the occupation of Russia with sentiments of dismay and consternation? Does Mr. Gladstone wish to drive the Mohammedan world to desperation? Has he forgotten that several times already in England the entry of Russian army corps, with the consent of the reigning Sultan, into Constantinople has passed beyond the stage of a mere project? The statement that Russia has offered certain assistance to Turkey in case of an embroilment with England is repeated upon every side. It is instinctively felt that more unlikely things have happened, and that we are now living in the midst of a crisis where the improbable may be the next to occur. The speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone on Thursday evening in reply to Lord Elcho and Sir Henry Wolff is calculated to amaze and to alarm. It was so full of naive confidence, of evident inexperience, of candid ignorance, and of curious presumption that it should have at once disarmed by the mere effect of its incongruity the most resolute political opponent, if the extreme gravity of the situation which Mr. Gladstone has created could be regarded as mere matter for political opposition. The distinctions of parties ought to disappear before the seriousness of the Eastern crisis. It is the general attitude of Mr. Gladstone towards the Ottoman Empire which forms the core of the danger. About crushing Arabi as easily as one might crush an eggshell there can be no doubt, if the commonest rules of prudence are observed. But it is the manner in which Mr. Gladstone seems to lose no opportunity of assailing the authority of the Sultan and embarrassing the Turkish Government which affords the true opportunity for the evils which appear above the political horizon. What would England think if there were to ensue from Mr. Gladstone's action even a temporary combination of the forces of Mahomedanism and Muscovism in the East? The Russians can treat Mussulmans well when it suits their purpose. There are plenty of Mohammedan Tartars loyal to the Czar, and to injure England would be a gain well worth the price of a little good faith for the time with the Government of the Sultan.—*Morning Post*.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

The course of her Majesty's Government with regard to the Zulu question has been facilitated by the terms of the resolution which has been passed by the Legislative Council of Natal. They state in effect that the restoration of Cetewayo cannot be accomplished with safety to Natal, or with benefit to the Zulus, unless it be preceded, as well as accompanied, by measures which would secure for the British Government permanent influence in the affairs of Zululand. This, no doubt, is the view of the Imperial Government, as it is unquestionably that of Sir Hercules Robinson, of Bishop Colenso, and of other friends of the Zulus. Our correspondent at Maritzburg is of opinion that such influence can best be secured by the appointment of an efficient British Resident. On this subject there is practically no difference of opinion among those who are interested in the future government of Zululand. Several years before the Zulu war broke out Cetewayo asked that a Resident might be appointed to live in his country, but his prayer was unheeded, or rather the Natal Government was content to make John Dunn its agent, with the result that he induced the Zulus to purchase from him large quantities of fire-arms. Cetewayo now asks for two Residents, one to live near him and the other to be stationed on the Transvaal frontier, whence came all the troubles that have proved so costly to England as well as to the Zulus. Mr. Evelyn Ashley, in reply to Sir John Hay, on Thursday, stated that before the close of the Session he hoped to be able to make a definite statement as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the re-settlement of Zululand. Sir John Hay appears to be anxious for the interests of the thirteen kinglets who were set up by Sir Garnet Wolseley. If he had followed the recent history of this question a little more closely than he has done, he would have found that nine, if not ten, of the kinglets have taken steps to make known their desire for Cetewayo's restoration; that the subjects of two of the remaining chiefs—Hainu and Zibebu—are in a chronic state of revolt; and that it is only the moral influence of the Natal Government which has prevented a general outbreak from taking place in John Dunn's district. We learn from a printed report of the proceedings of the Zulus who visited Maritzburg last April that the twenty-one chiefs and head men from Dunsand, who then saw Sir Henry Bulwer, declared in Dunn's presence that their desire was to be ruled by their old King. There is no reason to believe that Dunn will be able to hold his position a single day after he is told that he can no longer rely upon the moral support of the British Government.—*Daily News*.

PATRIOTS AND TASKMASTERS.

The "National" party in Egypt found on Thursday an unexpected half-hearted supporter in Lord Elcho. It is true he only asked for proof that we are dealing with a mutinous soldiery and not with an oppressed and insurgent people, but his state of mind is seemingly one which makes him very rigid in his examination of any evidence that is offered him on that head. It was natural, therefore, that he should be greatly impressed with Mr. Gladstone's admission at the Mansion House that there may be a "section of a class in Egypt" which is adverse to the success of the English arms. This "sec-

tion of a class" was to Lord Elcho the inch to be speedily converted into the ell of a really popular movement. His speech yesterday was useful inasmuch as from Mr. Gladstone a fuller re-assertion of what he had said the day before. Before the establishment of the foreign control the cultivators of the soil in Egypt were subject to a system of abominable oppression. But wherever there is oppression there are oppressors; there are instruments of that oppression; there are people who profit by it, people who live by it; and it is the oppressors of the people who most resent interference, and who most readily avail themselves of any opportunity that may offer for complaining of the means by which the interference is effected, and who are most ready to enter into any measures, whatever they may be, for the purpose of bringing back a state of things which was to them a paradise, but which to their fellow-countrymen was more like a hell. These are the gentlemen whom I fully admit to be the allies of Arabi Pacha and of the military party. From the state to which these oppressors had reduced the Egyptian people the Control did much to deliver them, for the Control meant the substitution of European for Oriental methods in the administration of finances and the levying of taxes in Egypt. It could not, of course, at once make Egypt a lightly taxed country; but it could and did go a long way towards making it a fairly taxed country—a country in which the taxes raised were honestly spent on national objects, and in which consequently no more taxes were levied than were wanted for national objects. To the men who had been concerned in the old administration this change deprived the taxing process of all interest. What they valued in it was not the money it brought to the Treasury, but the money it brought to their own pockets. The Control meant the loss of what, in consideration of Lord Elcho's feelings, we will call their commissions. Undoubtedly, therefore, they are on the side of Arabi, or of any one else who will promise them deliverance from the hated foreigner, and will give back Egypt to its native tax-gatherers. As to any evidence of a similar desire outside this little ring of plunderers and oppressors, it is to be found only in journals published under the permission of the rebellious and military Government of Cairo, and so certain not to print anything distasteful to that Government, and not above inventing statements likely to give it pleasure. If the people of Egypt really wish to go back to the times before the Control, they must have a positive love of being oppressed. The Control has been all that has stood between them and their task-masters; and it is from the restoration and extension of the Control that any further improvement in their condition must come.—*St. James's Gazette*.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE CANAL.

In a letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. Charles Boyle makes out a good case against M. de Lesseps and his protests against the "violation of the neutrality of the Canal" by England. As Mr. Boyle points out, there is, as things at present stand, no neutrality to violate. The Canal is simply a piece of Egyptian territory. It has never been neutralised by international agreement, and the original concession of the company, which declared that it should be a neutral channel, can no more make it so, as against foreign Powers, than a declaration of England that Gibraltar was neutral could exempt that place from hostile operations in the case of England's subsequently going to war. There is, however, a letter from M. de Lesseps. The neutrality for which he contends, and which means this, that the Canal and its ports are not to be liable to become the scene of any warlike operations, has hitherto existed as a matter of fact, though it had no international agreement to rest upon. More than that, England did in 1877 of her own authority guarantee the preservation of such neutrality during the war between Russia and Turkey. That action of England in face of a temporary emergency cannot indeed be construed into a permanent engagement on her part, but it does indicate the direction in which a solution of the Suez Canal question must ultimately be sought. It is, in the long run, as much England's interest as it is anybody's to defend the Suez Canal by international agreement from becoming the scene of warlike operations. Such an arrangement might prevent our heretofore landing troops, as we are now doing, at Suez; but, on the other hand, it would obviate the necessity of protecting our merchantmen in the passage through the Canal, and would remove the chief temptation to isolated interference in Egypt. 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MORNING EDITION.
Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

LONDON, AUGUST 13-14, 1882.

THE WAR.

would make them ornamental, and the Sultan among the forces of the rebellion. The Earl of Garnet Wolsey, who will be sent to Egypt, is in a rather odd disposition, we are told, in that he neither likes nor dislikes the Turkish contingent it is to be included. The Sultan, we learn, has taken counsel of the great Mussulman jurists, and he has found that their view about Arabi and his doing is wholly opposed to the English view about Arabi, they say, is a rebel only as far as he has been disobedient to the Caliph. In defending Egypt against the English he has been fulfilling the duties of a good Mussulman. England is attacking him, not as a rebel in the Mussulman sense of the term, but as a centre of disorder, who must be put down before the normal state of the country can be restored. England, therefore, is attacking him, not his strongest and his only possible ground. What is the normal state of the ground? Egypt, the jurists pronounce a *fatwa*. What, we therefore, desire to restore, the Turkish troops cannot possibly join us in restoring. This, it seems, is the view of the Mussulman doctors; and the view of the native Press; it is the view urged on the people by the public preachers. It is the Sultan alone who begins to waver about it. He feels the importance of not allowing Egypt to slip away from his grasp. If his soldiers are on the spot, or anywhere near the spot, when Arabi surrenders, it will be to the presence that the whole success will be ascribed. Arabi will make his submission, not to the infidel, but to the Sultan, the true believers. It is well that we should have allies in Egypt whose aims and methods will be so entirely different from our own? The responsibility in the matter is upon our Government. If the British and Turkish aid they will do well to make sure beforehand of the terms on which it is to be given, and of the future claims to which it may be made to lead. Our own view is that neither for military nor for political reasons, neither now in the final settlement of Egyptian affairs, is it at all to be desired that Turkey should be permitted to intrude.—*Times*.

THE WORKING OF THE CRIME ACT.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

body says that the work was done seriously and well. I have no doubt that the work was done leisurely amusement to Judges; and I know that the first days of the Court made a favourable impression. Unfortunately, this is no longer the case. There is no one now to protect the Judges from the importunities of the suitors. Proceedings from holding a general conversation about matters only remotely connected with that at issue. Proceedings drag on, and when a sentence is passed there is no one who can say whether that sentence is arrived at or not. I have seen a man who has been in five years for as many francs to his gaoler. The native takes no longer even languid interest in the matter, and remarks that "new brooms sweep clean" and that English justice is very much like his own. I have seen an Englishman who has been so harshly any single one of the many officer naval and military, who are one and all do the best they know to fulfil the anomalous duties they are called upon to execute. It is not a matter of management to say that the officer who can command a regiment or ship may be unfitted to govern a town, but the man who may be excellent as a magistrate in peaceful times may be unfitted for the particular state of things in Alexandria. I have seen a man who is of the greatest value if they do not concern Alexandria, but whose administrative prestige throughout the East—that I cannot but deplore a state of things which renders us ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, has been so far from being a matter of course that we have committed every stage of this Egyptian question—that doing too much or too little. Having been stored over in Alexandria, it might, perhaps be defensible for us to hand over the entire management of the city to the natives, to decline any hand in the punishment of the malefactors, and to content ourselves with holding the walls; but unless we are prepared to go as far as this, and I trust we are not, it is imperatively necessary that

On Tuesday last the 72d landed, and occupied the posts which have hitherto been held by the 10th, who were reluctantly returning to the States.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A terrible murder was perpetrated in the streets of Parsonstown on Sunday evening, it being still daylight. The circumstances show the utmost audacity on the part of the assassin. Sub-constable Edward Brown, of the Parsonstown police, was on duty. The constable was on patrol duty, and shortly after eight o'clock they left the public-house of Kieran Egan in Townsend-street. A man standing in an opposite doorway fired four shots, one of which took effect, entering Brown's back and passing through his right lung. His comrade stopped to pick him up, and the murderer ran into the public-house, which was crowded. He escaped by a yard, which opens into a side street, and from there he disappeared. The street was at that time filled with people. Egan's statement states that he saw the assassin in the yard, but no attempt was made to secure him. Constable Brown was assisted into an adjoining house, but at midnight he died. M'Sheehy, the local magistrate, made a statement from the deceased. Two arrests have been made, but they are not deemed of much importance. A revolver was found in Egan's yard. Brown was a native of Donegal, and had been stationed only two months at Parsonstown.

It is stated that guns have been placed in the upper yard at Dublin Castle, and that other precautions have been taken in view of possible disturbances in connection with O'Connell demonstration on Tuesday. So

DATE OF BIRTH: 01/01/1945

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Earl of Redesdale, as Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords, gave a sessional dinner at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Monday evening last, to the members and officers of the Upper House, dined with the noble Earl—the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earls of Milltown, Roden, Morley, Courtown, Nonington, a Cloncurry; Viscounts Hood, Hawarden, Shaftesbury, and the Viscountess of Eglar, Fitzgerald, Stanley of Alderley, Bagot, Ailesbury, Raglan, Vernon, Crewe, Carlingford, Carrington, Lamington, Monson, Wrottesley, Colchester, Houghton, Ventry, Bramwell, Campbell, Ellenborough, Bateman, Inchiquin, Templemore, Waverley, Forbes and Lytton, and the Hon. the Members of the House of Commons, Robert Spencer Clifford, Bart., Col. H. de Wellington P. M. C. Talbot, Mr. Ralph D. Raeburn, Hon. Singsby Bethell, Mr. B. S. Aadel, Mr. W. H. Haines, Mr. Munro, J. Pulman, and Hon. Henry Parker. Cover was laid for 50.

DRAMATIC NOTES

to be repeated very often, there are traces

MUSIC

The Covent Garden concert, however, was carried on successfully during the past week. The "classical" concert given on Wednesday last attracted a large gathering of amateurs, for whom ample enjoyment was provided by the "Zepherus" quartet, and other illustrious "Jupiter" composers, who were included in Part I of the concert, and the second ("Miscellaneous") part contained a variety of pieces calculated to attract a large audience, and to number over 5,000 visitors, attended the eighth concert of the season. The programme included many works of undoubted value, and the concert was a most successful one. On Friday the overture to Rossini's *Semiramide*, the Pilgrim's March from Mendelssohn's *Italy*, Symphony, and the ballet music from *L'Esquise* were the principal features of the programme. Mr. Carrodus won hearty applause for his admirable performance of his own Scotch fantasia for violin. In the selection of *L'Esquise*, valuable aid was given by a band of the Coldstream Guards, under

LONDON, AUGUST 17-18, 1882.

INSURRECTION IN THE COREA.

EAST-END GAITIES.—Although the festivities of the season have come to a close in the west-end of London, there is still no lack of gaiety in the east-end. At the Thames Police Court on Tuesday an unfortunate difference arising out of a dance led to the appearance in the dock of a young man named Kirby. Not a word was heard with cutting and wounding a man named Kirby, lodging in the same house as herself at Shadwell. It appeared by the evidence that there was a social gathering at the house, and that Kirby, finding himself unable to dance, had taken to the bottle, and when he opened the door of the room and found a woman sitting up in bed, he had, at half-past three in the morning, when the festivities was at its height, and requested that there might be no further disturbance of his repose. This want of tact on his part so much displeased Rosina that she struck him with the mouth of a small funnel, and then dealt him a blow with a small funnel, and then dealt him a blow on the head with a pint pot so that he was obliged to go to a hospital. For his impetuous behaviour the magistrate sentenced her to one month's imprisonment with hard labour; and the sentence was altered to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Kirby, who was at the door, might have tapped it with a fan; but she was clearly not justified in striking it with a small funnel, and still less with a pint pot. — *St. James's Gazette*.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Thursday :—

has received to-day from a trustworthy Mussulman source some interesting information confirming a report which I sent a short time since to the effect that Arabi intends to take refuge in Tripoli in the event of his defeat. He has been for some time in active communication with Sheikh Muhammed al-Sayid, founder of the 'Ishakiyya' or Mahometan headship, by that name. The head-quarters of this fanatical personage are in the oasis of Kufra, south-east of Tripoli. This has been the centre from which the Mussulman agitation in Northern Africa has been carried on for a long time. According to popular belief, Muhammed al-Sayid is the 'Mahometan' or 'Messianic' figure, destined to usher in the final victory of Islam. The importance attached to this belief in the Mahometan world may be measured by the constancy with which prevailed last autumn at the Yildiz Kiosk when it was reported by the Governor of Hedjaz that Sheikh al-Sayid had been arrested at Karak. A son-in-law of the Sheikh paid several visits to Arabi at Cairo, and is believed to be at the present time at Kafr Dowar with offers to secure Arabi a safe retreat if he can reach the oasis of Siwah, the Jupiter Ammon of ancient history. Thence it would be only ten days' march across the frontier of Egypt to the Sudan. The Egyptian Government has been informed that several officials of high standing have sent word to the Khedive by trustworthy emissaries that they are anxious to leave the rebel camp, but are prevented by Arabi. They profess themselves anxious to make submission to the Khedive, and beg him to send forth emissaries to inform them that they must know that the Khedive cannot do this, if he may be assured that they are only hedging, so as to be able to whichever side wins.

to the Khedive, and beg him to obtain means for their escape. As they must know that His Highness cannot do this, it may be assumed that they are only hedging, so as to be able to whichever side wins.

The Daily News correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday:—

At this critical moment one cannot telescope the movement of the troops, and it would give you an idea of the scramble and confusion of social life among our gallant regiments in Egypt, of the rowing to the ships at the harbour, and the trotting to barracks and back again, of the marching and countermarching of that battalion; but such little troubles are incident to a time of war, and it is only fair to say that the troops are well cared for in every way, well in health, with plenty of food, and the best of clothing. The staff is very large, but not worke like business men, and is not expected to work. If any mistake is here made, it is in treating the enemy with much respect, and not going in at him half over-hand; but this certainly is a mistake on the right side. I was at the front all day. The canal is still low, the water applied is still of excellent quality. No movement was visible on the enemy's side. He seems content with his earthworks, and is said to have more than a hundred guns in position at Kafr Dowar. English staff credits him with eight or ten battalions, heavy artillery, machine guns, light field guns, and their own engineers. You must not be surprised at the power and complete break up of Arabi's power. His best infantry is discouraged by the loss of the Barrage, and he has no chance of being able to desert at the first defeat. He is desperate clinging to Aboukir and Kafr Dowar in face of the strong army under Sir G. G. Wolsely, shows that the enemy is not counting on troubles between England and Russia, or really believes it is a bluff. It was wrought on his side. It was crucial to see the old fashionable place beside the canal once more used as an evening resort. Many carriages were rolling there last summer dusk, under the shade of the trees, and the water and the mud looked very far away and muddy, and the banks very wide and dry. His Highness the Khedive, with a small escort of Egyptian

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 19-20, 1882.

THE SESSION AND THE RECESS.

The *Times* thinks that a little too much has been said about the paucity of results from the labours of the past six months. It is, no doubt, well sometimes, with Browning, to "correct" the petty donee of the "undone vast," but it is not less useful to reckon up our absolute gains without reference to the greater benefits we promised ourselves. While the public attention is fixed upon the main topics of debate, smaller yet very useful measures slip through unobserved, to the great delight of those interested in their passing, and sometimes to the no small astonishment of a considerable portion of the public at a later date. Few people have given much heed to the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, which figures among the measures that received on Friday the Royal assent; but a very large number in all parts of the country will have to improve their acquaintance with it ere long. The *Times* mentions this merely as an example of a kind of work which goes on quietly and unobtrusively year by year, and which perhaps contributes in the long run as much as more striking legislation to the general well-being of the community. Measures of wider scope are not wanting, although few of those mentioned in the Queen's Speech have found their way to the Statute Book. At the same time it is impossible to deny that a session has been marked by an enormous waste of time and energy.

The *Standard* observes that, armed with the amazing privileges that have gained the Government will have during the recess an opportunity of showing in the administration of Irish affairs that the painful sacrifices of principle and judgment which the nation has been persuaded to make have not been made in vain. By the 24th of October we ought to know to some extent whether the condition of Ireland has experienced that improvement which the Prime Minister has, not for the first time, so confidently promised us. If there is a marked diminution in the number of agrarian outrages; if constabulary are no longer bayonetted; if cattle are no longer houghed, and women no longer carried; finally, if the tenants of Ireland crowd into the Arrears Court with one year's rent in their hand, and apply for the benefit of its provisions—then it will be allowed that the suspension of liberty and the legalization of confiscation have succeeded, and, like the bombardment of Alexandria, the Irish policy of the Government will be pronounced successful, and a great stroke of policy. But if these ends are not attained during the next few weeks it will go hard with a Cabinet that has resorted to desperate devices in order to pacify Ireland, and has failed.

The *Morning Post*, taking the session as a whole, says it has undoubtedly been one of legislative "ruin and disappointment," as Mr. Gladstone with unexpected frankness described it. The House of Commons during the last six months has wasted much time in futile wrangling, in vain repetitions, in petty and personal squabbles. It has too often put out of sight, and out of mind, the famous exhortation with which Burke advised it to auspicious all its proceedings—the old warning of the Church, *Sursum corda*. A small budget of useful and unpretending work, which might be better discharged by local bodies, will not redeem the time which has been wasted nor wasted by a factious and turbulent minority. Another such session as that which has just been interrupted by a long adjournment might have the most disastrous consequences.

The *Economist* does not think that the session which has reached its virtual close will have enhanced the English reputation for successfully solving the problems of parliamentary government. The House of Commons during the last six months has wasted much time in futile wrangling, in vain repetitions, in petty and personal squabbles. It has too often put out of sight, and out of mind, the famous exhortation with which Burke advised it to auspicious all its proceedings—the old warning of the Church, *Sursum corda*. A small budget of useful and unpretending work, which might be better discharged by local bodies, will not redeem the time which has been wasted nor wasted by a factious and turbulent minority. Another such session as that which has just been interrupted by a long adjournment might have the most disastrous consequences.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY.

The *Spectator*, discussing the case of Mr. Gray, remarks that it is an event on which it is very easy to form a hasty judgment in either direction, but not quite so easy to form a just one, taking fully into account all the facts of the case. On the one hand, there cannot be a doubt that Mr. Gray, as High Sheriff, officially charged with the custody of the jury, was in a very special position, in which his official functions rendered it more than usually indiscreet to publish the attacks of others on the conduct of the jury, without informing himself officially of their truth. Again, there can be no doubt that, as Mr. Justice Lawson says, the function of jurymen at the present moment in Ireland is one of peculiar responsibility, and even danger, so that attacks upon them by any one—most of all an official to whom their custody is confided—may involve consequences of the greatest

moment, not only to the jurymen incriminated, but to other jurymen empaneled to try other cases of the same kind. It might fairly be said, on behalf of Mr. Justice Lawson, that to leave the protection of the jurymen to the very slow process of an action for criminal libel brought in their own defence, would have been unjust to the other jurymen to be empaneled under his commission. If juries are to be used at all, the habits of directing attacks upon them in the Press before any official inquiry can be made into the allegations against them ought to be summarily put down, for every one knows that the disproof of these allegations never really undoes the effect of their wide dissemination. Mr. Gray, was, first and foremost, High Sheriff, responsible through the Sub-Sheriff for the proper custody of the jurymen, responsible for the investigation and punishment of the Sub-Sheriff's conduct, if the Sub-Sheriff discharged his duty improperly; bound to listen to all the Sub-Sheriff had to say for himself on the other side; and, in short, charged, on his first duty, with the protection of the jurymen from slanderous attacks, and charged, moreover, with the obligation to consult the court, if he had reason to think that these slanderous attacks had any truth in them. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Gray neglected this first duty altogether, that he thought only of his position as journalist, and not of his official duties at all—that he felt no jealousy for the reputation of the jurymen under his charge, no desire to take the advice of the court as to his own proper course in a position of great delicacy—and that, in a word, he grossly neglected his duty to the jurymen, in order to discharge what he might possibly have thought his duty to the public. This is the serious charge against him—to which, as we understand it, there is no answer. And this, we believe, justified Mr. Justice Lawson in making a peremptory example of his neglect of duty, whether the charges brought against the jury should prove to have a shadow of justification or not.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

Her Majesty's Ministers have, according to the *Saturday Review*, played out their little farce comedy with the Zulu King. They have brought him all the way from South Africa. They have shown him the greatness of England from various vehicles and from the windows of the "desirable residence" hired for him in Melbury-road. He has paid his official visits, and has helped to enliven the newspapers by being entrapped into having his photograph taken. At last, when the elevating influence of this sort of education has had time to begin to work, he is to go back and resume the government of Zululand in a state of "partial restoration," like a dilapidated church in a poor parish, and "with proper safeguards and conditions." If this were all, it would, no doubt, afford a very pretty spectacle. But, unfortunately, there is every probability that it will not be all; that, on the contrary, it will be the beginning of a great deal of trouble, of which the burden will fall on those who had no voice in Cetewayo's restoration, and who will have no chance of making it yield them a harvest of political capital. The ultimate sufferers will probably be the British tax-payers; but before they suffer in pocket the Colonists in Natal may, and the rulers we ourselves have set up in Zululand certainly will, have to suffer in person. As far as the agitation for Cetewayo's restoration is not the result of mere fussy intrigue by various persons with superfluous leisure, it is the expression of the anger and disappointed ambition of Kaffir chiefs shut out by Sir Garnet Wolseley's settlement from their share of the loaves and fishes of the government. On the King's return they will expect to be paid their arrears with interest, and it can only be at the expense of those who have kept them out so long. The troubles which will probably be caused by Cetewayo's restoration in Zululand are closely allied to the effects which it will have on the colony of Natal. Lord Kimberley says that, having watched the indications of opinion in South Africa, he has become convinced that it has greatly changed of late; but he does not say that it has changed in the direction of becoming more favourable to the restoration of Cetewayo. We are certainly not bound to assume a fresh burden at the request of the colonists in Natal; but we are bound not to risk their safety by putting a sovereign in Zululand who will raise it from a state of division which, if it keeps it disturbed, also keeps it harmless. The colonists in Natal are not likely to be moved by Ministerial commonplaces about justice. They will be more inclined to point out to Lord Kimberley that justice requires now that he should not bring a new ruler into the country on the action of the Ministry is shielded under the weary, stale, flat and unprofitable phrase which has been in the mouth of every one of its members since it began its remarkable career. They know that what they are doing is an experiment like the Land Act and the rest, but they take the responsibility of the consequence. It is time that formula was drummed out of politics after the dangers to liberty caused by a standing army, and various others which had a meaning in times past. Ministerial responsibility was a weighty phrase when it meant the risk of an impeachment or a bill of attainder. It is a mere commonplace when it only means that, if the action of the Ministry causes spending of money, loss of life, and lesser suffering to many thousands, none of whom are in the Cabinet, then the other side will be able to show entire satisfaction of such as believe it already.

INDEMNITY OF GROCERS.—Some years ago *Punch* published a picture in which a grocer was explaining to a lady that the tax having been taken off sugar, she would observe that that article was no dearer in consequence. A correspondent informs us that the grocers of to-day in the West-end have equally good and logical arguments to explain why sugar should be 15 per cent. dearer in the last few days. Like Messrs. Eno, Pears, and Holloway, they have taken to pressing passing events into their service, and naturally enough it is the Egyptian expedition that is the cause of it all. "All the ships have been taken for the troops, and so they cannot bring the sugar home." This was told my servant (he says) in more than one establishment. I have looked at the commercial intelligence of a daily paper, and do not find sugar risen, certainly not 15 per cent. Perhaps any story is good enough to beguile the unwary maid-servant, or is it by chance an ingenious attempt to bring home to customers a sense of the iniquities of war and the present Government?—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

BEFORE THE ENGAGEMENT.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Friday—
The troops are now on board ship. The *Orient*, with the Scots Fusilier Guards and the Duke of Connaught, will shortly go out of harbour, and will be followed by the rest of the transports. The start, however, will not be made until to-morrow morning. The secret of the General's ultimate intentions continues to be well kept. Many here are convinced that the announcement that a landing would take place at Aboukir Bay is only a blind, but opinions are greatly divided as to the probable destination. Some think that Ismailia is our objective, others that the force will, after destroying the forts at Aboukir, return to Alexandria. In short, half a dozen plans are eagerly discussed, and their relative advantages warmly argued. Whatever may be the plan upon which the General has determined, it seems probable that the campaign will be quickly ended, and that Arabi will very shortly have an opportunity of carrying out his plan with reference to his refuge in Tripoli. At the present moment Alexandria Harbour presents a most anomalous appearance. Along by the quays lie a score of huge troopships with steam up. Troops crowd their decks. Screaming horses are being hoisted high in the air in slings. Guardsmen, with the old campaigner's stand as sentries at every corner. Everywhere are visible signs of bustle and warlike activity. In the distance I can hear the bagpipes of the Cameron Highlanders as they march out to Ramleh, where they will form part of the force under General Alison and Evelyn Wood, the whole under the command of General Hamley. The Arabs and lower class of Europeans look on at the bustle and movement with amazement depicted on their countenances, unable to understand why troops who only the other day landed and marched to the front should now be brought back and re-embarked on board ship. The spectacle of the fleet of troopships steam along the coast is a magnificent sight indeed. The certainty which prevails as to our destination adds zest to the expedition, and nothing can exceed the high spirits which prevail among the troops. Those who remain behind are also in good cheer, as they hope that they, too, will have their share in the events of the next few days.

The little *Salamis* is lying stern on to the quay. She has on board Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff, always busy, and occupied with innumerable papers and maps. It is, of course, the focus of the impending storm, but communications are so frequent between his camp and the town that he cannot be in ignorance that some great movement is afoot. In his lines all is quiet this morning. The white flag of the *Salamis* is hoisted, and it is conspicuous of the impending storm, but communications are so frequent between his camp and the town that he cannot be in ignorance that some great movement is afoot. In his lines all is quiet this morning. The white flag of the *Salamis* is hoisted, and it is conspicuous of the impending storm, but communications are so frequent between his camp and the town that he cannot be in ignorance that some great movement is afoot. In his lines all is quiet this morning. 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national, but it certainly does not appear so by this particular story. Nor, it may be added, has the conduct of the war hitherto given the least countenance to any such charges. We have seized no private property, levied no contributions, forcibly enlisted no soldiers or workmen, availed ourselves in no single respect of the fact that we are acting with and for the lawful ruler of a country where lawful rule gives an extraordinary command over personal property and freedom. It is not difficult to imagine what would have been the conduct of French and German invaders if the Canal pilots had refused to assist, and the dock labourers to work, as was the case at Port Said the other day. The pilots would have been politely conducted to the bridges with a revolver at each man's ear, and the labourers would have been persuaded into the coal wharves by a company or two of infantry. We do things differently, and in doing so we act in perfect conformity with the general line of conduct hitherto pursued. Whatever may or may not be predicted of that course, high-handedness is certainly not chargeable on any act of it, with the single and disputable exception of the bombardment of Alexandria. Probably the worst thing that can be said of the whole line of policy pursued is that it made that bombardment unavoidable. But, on the other hand, it cleared England completely from the charge of wantonly rushing into a looting expedition for her own individual benefit, of neglecting the interests and rights of Europe, and of setting the European concert at naught. We act in Egypt by a European consent, if only one of silence, after repeated opportunities and invitations have been given for speech. This is and must be admitted by all serious writers and all serious politicians who have given the subject the benefit of intelligent and instructed thought.—*Daily News*.

CETEWAYO AND THE TEMPERANCE DEPUTATION.

It was not to attack the British licensed victualler that the deputation from the League wended its way to Melbury-road on Tuesday afternoon. It was to carry the temperance campaign amongst the African aborigines, who are known to be particularly fond of "firewater," and who conduct themselves with truly outrageous vivacity when under its influence. Of the objects of the deputation we wish to speak with the greatest respect. Competent observers have again and again testified to the fatal effects which almost invariably follow the introduction of alcohol amongst the native races of Asia, Africa, and America. No sooner do uncivilised tribes acquire a liking for ardent spirits than they become besotted drunkards. Every influence, therefore, tending in an opposite direction deserves the support of all well-wishers to the temperance cause; and it was an influence of this sort which Tuesday's deputation sought to bring to bear upon the Zulu monarch. They accordingly received the King's reception at the hour for which they arrived to the minute. But his Majesty was engaged in having his portrait painted, "by order of the Queen," and he would not disturb the sitting though teetotalism itself had been in the scale. In vain the deputation pleaded for ten minutes in which to make their statement; the Zulu potentate was filled with the idea that "his mother, the Queen," wanted his portrait with a despatch which would make delay discountenanced, and he declared, as a matter of life and death, and consequently the temperance advocates, in a very crestfallen condition, could only return to the offices of the League, there to meditate disconsolately upon the greater attractiveness of art over morals to the blunted perceptions of a savage monarch. They had the satisfaction of learning at second-hand, however, that "the Zulu nation are not drinkers of spirits, and with the exception of their own beer—and that is harmless—they are a most abstemious people." The chairman of the League also had the honour of presenting copies of the *British Workman* and the *Band of Hope Review* to the King's factotum for presentation to his Majesty, who, it appears, is "glad to accept anything presented to him." We hope that Cetewayo will see his way to the purchase of a million or so copies of those useful publications for distribution amongst his subjects, by whom their pictures are certain to be appreciated. For the rest, it cannot be said that Tuesday's performance of the National Temperance League was a success. It may, however, have one good effect. There are undoubtedly a great many fussy people, unconnected with the temperance cause, who like to air their crochets by "intervening" distinguished persons. With the fate of Tuesday's deputation before their eyes, they will doubtless think twice before they try to interview Cetewayo.—*Morning Post*.

M. DE LESSEPS AND THE CANAL.

The shrill protests of M. de Lesseps serve only to bring into more striking relief the acquiescence of Europe in the British occupation of the Canal. That the sensitive Frenchman who constructed the Canal should wince and cry out when he sees the English transports landing an invading army at Ismailia, and English sailors in possession of both sides of the great waterway, is only natural.—No need Englishmen to marvel that he should deem it accurate to declare that our "piratical action against the neutrality of the Canal is becoming more and more violent." The wonder is not that M. de Lesseps should telegraph such messages to his wife, but that the French Government should acquiesce so passively in our action. To allow French susceptibility to be originally proposed that France should be specially charged with the protection of the Canal. That project fell through, owing to the opposition of the Chamber, and England was left with a free hand to act on a clear board as the necessities of the campaign dictated. According to a despatch in the *Times*, the French Consul at Ismailia telegraphing home for instructions was promptly told that "he must leave the English to themselves and raise no protest." Another report adds that the French Government has seen fit to address an official communication to M. de Lesseps inviting him to act with the greatest prudence and to observe extreme circumspection in his language in future. The story may be false, for it does not seem to us what M. de Lesseps says now that we have placed it beyond his power to do any serious mischief in Egypt, but that such a report should have gained credence is a very satisfactory illustration of the extent to which our action on the Canal is regarded as natural and inevitable even in quarters where it was certainly not the least of the greatest irritations.—*Pail Mail Gazette*.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

The block in the Canal caused by the grounding of the *Catalonia* has caused a delay which may be important. Sir Garnet Wolsey reports to the Secretary of State for War that the troops are landing "as fast as possible," which being read between the lines signifies not so fast as could be wished. Our correspondents explained that the transports had to be warped past the stranded ship, and it is fortunate that she is only fixed in the shallower water near the side instead of sunk in the centre. The delay has caused some natural discomfort to the troops, and especially to the horses, which always suffer severely from heat and deprivation of fresh air, but the arrangements for the English transports are so lavished in space for men and animals that no serious evil is to be anticipated. Ismailia is in our hands and safe, by this time, from attack. The junction at Nefche forms our outpost in the direction of Tel-el-Kebir, where the Egyptians appear to be in some force with entrenchments, and, as usual, a numerous artillery. One railway train is in our hands, but, as Sir Garnet Wolsey explains, without an engine, and, therefore, of no use until means of drawing it can be disembarked. But trains would which falls to be considered by itself. Probably the worst thing that can be said of the whole line of policy pursued is that it made that bombardment unavoidable. But, on the other hand, it cleared England completely from the charge of wantonly rushing into a looting expedition for her own individual benefit, of neglecting the interests and rights of Europe, and of setting the European concert at naught. We act in Egypt by a European consent, if only one of silence, after repeated opportunities and invitations have been given for speech. This is and must be admitted by all serious writers and all serious politicians who have given the subject the benefit of intelligent and instructed thought.—*Daily News*.

The affair on Sunday morning at Chalouf, near Serapeum, was a very creditable one. The naval brigade, under Captain Hastings, of the *Euryalus*, and two hundred Highlanders attacked and carried the position held by the enemy with great dash and gallantry. The Egyptian force, about 1,000 men, was so badly cut to pieces that only two men were left. At Serapeum itself the enemy fled on the approach of the troops. Four gunboats have been despatched in that direction, and to-day firing has been heard, it is supposed, at the enemy's troops escaping across the desert. It is a most significant and important piece of news that three officers of Arabi's army delivered themselves up at our outposts yesterday, and seven more came in to-day, including the Staff on this side. These all allege that they were forced to do so, and also mention to come in, but are afraid to do so, owing to Arabi propagating reports that the English shot everybody who fell into their hands. With the exception in the delay in the arrival of the troops, all the details of the occupation of the Canal have been admirably carried out. When our people secured the telegraph office, they sent bogus messages everywhere, and said that 5,000 English troops had already landed, thus preventing any advance post, and from the week end of the Canal we have been in the prompt manner in which the stations on the Canal were occupied and garrisoned. To-day Lieutenant Cave, of the *Alexandra*, has posted his troops at various points between Ismailia and the Kantara. The entire expedition is now here. Besides one thousand Marines, the 60th, 50th, 46th, and Scots Guards, all ashore. The Household Cavalry are now being landed. Nefche junction and Serapeum are now in our hands, and the chain of sentries extends around Ismailia. Sir Garnet Wolsey, General Willis, and the Duke of Connaught and Staffs, were working on the pier late last night. This morning a Council of War is being held aboard the *Salomé*. A vast crowd of smoking steamers now crowd the Lake Timah, with the desert in the background; boatloads of troops towed by launches pass to and fro. As they land, parties of troops are sent forward to the town amidst groups of astonished and abashed natives, and half-jealous, half-admiring foreigners. With the occupation of Chalouf our hold on the Canal is complete, and Arabi will find it very difficult to interfere now. The nearest camp of the enemy is at Hammeh, about ten miles from the next post, being thirty-four miles away. It is impossible to say when we advance. Everybody is working his hardest completing the disembarkation, and doubtless to-morrow when the cavalry are ashore, the enemy will find himself pressed.

The following is the result of the fight at Chalouf. The exact number of the enemy's dead left on the ground is one hundred and forty-eight, and also one nine-pounder gun. My colleague, who is now at the camp at Serapeum, sends me word this morning:—"We have garrisoned all the stations along the South Canal." The enemy are escaping in great numbers, and are evidently ignorant of our occupying this line. They pass close to our outposts, and even run into them. Five have been shot, and six taken prisoners. At this moment a considerable force is sighted, advancing towards the town, and the British troops are now in the water. The 72d has his headquarters on the lock, where the mosquitoes and sandflies make life miserable. We have not yet received instructions where to go, and want of transport limits our movements. There is plenty of water, and power of motion, but the sluice has been cut. We hear that General Graham is reconnoitering three miles in front of Nefche Junction, which is held by the 84th and three hundred marines, but no enemy are within ten miles. Indeed, the enemy's troops are so far off this side seem old reserves. Neither officers nor men possess much fight. It is even rumoured to-day that they are retreating from Tel-el-Kebir. It is evident that the advent of Arabi himself, and the desertion of his troops, will be necessary to inspire confidence. All parties in retreating left their baggage scattered about. General Hamley's division is now ordered to come on here at once. The Indian Cavalry will also probably join our forces, and we are now at Alexandria. The 17th Company of Royal Engineers have now landed and are repairing the railway to Nefche. They are mounting one locomotive. A considerable quantity of Arabi's coal has also been captured. The General fixes his headquarters ashore to-day. The Duke of Connaught is busy looking after the comforts of his Guardsmen. The Household Cavalry has now landed. The Grenadiers, Coldstreams, and two Batteries of Artillery are still ashore. Although M. de Lesseps is now very accommodating, some of his telegrams to Arabi have been intercepted of a very compromising character.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Serapeum telegraphed on Tuesday:—"I have returned from Serapeum on board the *Mercury*. The Bitter Lakes and along the Canal were carefully searched by the ship's guns. Only at Said were there signs of the enemy, who were far beyond range. They appeared to be merely stragglers probably from Chalouf. At Chalouf the corvette *Orion* was present, and also a detachment of the Madras sappers engaged in repairing the breach in the Sweet Water Canal. We also met a steam launch carrying the homeward mail, but it is expected that the steamer *Herbert* will enter the Canal to-morrow. The fact is that the success at Chalouf and the

energy displayed in searching the coast towards Ismailia have thoroughly demoralized the enemy, and the position on this side may be considered at an end. The correspondent of the same paper at Alexandria telegraphed on Tuesday:—"Yesterday and to-day we have had a succession of arrivals and departures of transports. Some remained outside for orders. Others, after coming inside, have gone again for Port Said. The Peninsular mail steamer *Teressa* arrived yesterday, and sailed to-day for Bombay. She brought 16 officers and 378 men of the 2d Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment from Gibraltar, under the command of Colonel Craik; and also seven horses. She discharged 89 tons of stores at 100,000 men. The troops landed, and proceeded to the Ramleh railway station. The *Lusitania* brought the 53rd (or Shropshire) Light Infantry, which she landed in the afternoon. The men marched to the railway, on route for Ramleh. I saw them go by the square at a swinging pace, the band playing. 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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the *Messenger*, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 23—24, 1882.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

From Constantinople comes news that a difficulty which threatened rather our relations with the Porte than the success of our schemes in Egypt, has been, or is now on the eve of being, surmounted. Obviously we do not need the military cooperation of the Sultan in Egypt: at the best, it has been hoped that the Turkish contingent would be despatched in such force, and on such conditions, as would prevent it from hampering our movements. It was intelligible enough that the Sultan should wish to appear in Egypt as arbiter of the destinies of that country; that he should snatch at an opportunity of vindicating and enlarging his titular claim to Sovereignty. Cairo is one of the great centres of Islam; Egypt is a province pre-eminently taxable. Thus in his double capacity of a Caliph, whose title to respect was subject to doubt, and a ruler whose coffers were perennially empty, Abdul Hamid saw a chance for himself in the confusion of the time. But the situation had its dangers as well as its temptations. It would be pleasant, no doubt, to encourage Arabi and to act for Europe; to subdue without fighting; to gain all without risking anything. But to appear in arms honestly against a man who, rebel or no rebel, figured as a champion of Islam—this was another matter. The Sultan hesitated and shuffled until his opportunity of acting with effect passed away. If the Convention which he now solemnly promises to conclude he ever really signed, we may be sure that it will be framed on our conditions, and that the five or six thousand men that may be permitted to march the effect of our independent measures. From other European Powers, it is abundantly clear, we shall have no impediments to encounter in the execution of the project to which we have set our hands. We are free, absolutely free, to remove Arabi in our own way. But when the time comes for defining the conditions—on which Tewfik shall resume his rule our diplomatic difficulties will revive. The suspended Conference will resume its sittings; France will become once more intensely interested in Egyptian affairs, Italy will discover that her claims have been too long neglected, Russia will remember the fate of the San Stefano Treaty, and Austria and Germany will see that the Sultan and his sovereignty are not a *fig-leaf*. The clash of opposing interests, the effort to avoid strife by compromise, however strong may be the disposition of some of the assembled diplomatists to neutralise by the pen the advantages we are winning for ourselves and civilisation by the sword, our course is marked out by us clearly and unmistakably. We do not claim anything on the ground that we have gained it by force of arms; but having decided what our interests require, and what justice ought to concede to them, we may fairly use the position we have secured to make our claims respecting the close the same firm as the recent attitude which has marked the recent difficulties to encounter, and there will be none to which we need succumb.—*Standard*.

The *Daily News* says:—It is certainly a somewhat curious condition of affairs that while two Powers should be so solemnly negotiating as to the terms on which they shall take joint action in a common enterprise, one of them should be taking every means to hinder the other from obtaining supplies and transport. It is natural that the Porte should be annoyed at the cutting short of its correspondence with Cairo, a measure which has been taken none too soon. But the spirit of its conduct in the matter of mules and cattle-drivers—though in respect to the former it has seen the prudence of more friendly second thoughts—is scarcely so benevolent that it can find much reason for objecting to the proceeding. However intelligible the Egyptian policy of the Sultan may have been when there was a chance, either by the action of agitators in Egypt or by the action of the European Powers, of recovering and enlarging its influence on the Nile, it has ceased to be intelligible now. If the Sultan really wished to assist England he has taken a very odd way of showing his wishes; if he really wished to thwart her he has vacillated and delayed till he has almost lost the power of doing so. There is a remote possibility of the Turkish incident having been got up for the express purpose of affording a decent excuse for abandoning what all Kurdish statesmen of ability must see to be an "impossible" attitude. At any rate, if the Kurdish disturbance be a fact, its effect should surely be this. Meanwhile Sir Garnet Wolsey will doubtless be encouraged (if he requires any encouragement) to push on his operations with the utmost rapidity by the ill-humour of the Porte. Although the absolute prohibition of supplies of all kinds from Syria and Asia Minor would not interpose any serious obstacle in the way of the expedition, it would add greatly to the trouble and to the expense. The Nile, the Porte, the probability of a renewal on a larger scale of the disorders which followed the bombardment, and the necessity of forestalling any incident which might overthrow the tenuous balance of European politics which just now trims neatly—all these things should act as powerful persuaders to the use of as much haste as is consistent with good speed.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The frightful massacre in Connemara, the accounts of which have sent a thrill of horror even among those who had supposed full of horrors already, seems likely to be brought home to its authors, and on the

importance of this fact it is needless to dwell. If it is indeed true that the assassins were tracked and watched, that the men who tracked them have willingly come forward and told their story, and that the neighbours applaud their act in so doing, a gleam of hope makes itself visible across the gloom in which that crime-darkened district has been wrapped. It is ominous, however, that the corner's jury have returned an open verdict, and declared that there is no evidence to show who committed the murders. But, whether this or that crime is detected or not, the moral prospect is not really encouraging. Perhaps it would be unreasonable to hope for much improvement just yet; for at or years of struggle like these last, when agitation has done its utmost to embitter the relations between classes, and when passions have been let loose on a deliberate system through out a whole country, it is not likely that there should be any very rapid improvement in feeling, however outward quiet may be restored. The best that can be hoped for at present is that the farmers of Ireland will soon come to see that it is to their interest to keep quiet, and to set to work to realise the advantage which the last two years have given them. They are in a position greatly better than they have ever been before; they have gained what a few years back no one could have dreamed of their obtaining so soon. Will they be content with it, at least for the time? Will they set themselves to do what Englishmen or Scotchmen would do under like conditions—to make the best of what they have got, to do what all men must do who wish to prosper, and for a season at least to mind their own business? It is not a very lofty hope, but it is the best hope for Ireland at the present moment. For higher moral impulses, for the introduction of some slight regard for duty, and the rights of others, and their own plighted word, we must be content to wait, or at least to look to other influences than Acts of Parliament. Perhaps something may be done by the Pope's letter to Cardinal McCabe. The document was, indeed, of a mild and soft-spoken character, and very different from the manifestoes in which Popes are accustomed to denounce those who disagree with them on points of theological opinion; but, such as it is, we must welcome it in the hope that it may lead some priests to see that the doctrines of the Land League are not those of the highest Christian philosophy. Of more immediate interest, perhaps, is the new movement which Mr. Parnell formally set on foot on Monday last. It is not the first time that this agitation has been heard of; in fact, the mutterings of a coming disturbance were more than once to be perceived during the hottest days of the Land League campaign. It did not require much presence at that time to see that when the tenant-farmers had got what they wanted, the half-million of Irish labourers would begin to ask the reason why they should not have a share in the spoil as well. Something, of course, was done for the labourers in the Land Act; but no one who had watched Ireland supposed that the matter would rest there. It had been for some time a matter of doubt whether Mr. Parnell and his followers would so soon sound the note of a fresh agitation. Towards the end of the Session it seemed an open question whether they would for the present adhere to the priests' party, the comparatively moderate party, and confine themselves to pressing for minor developments of the Land Act; or whether they would go in the direction of further radical measures. Was it to be the platform of the priests or the platform of Mr. Davitt? Those who remember the speech in which the founder of the Land League laid down his scheme—or rather the scheme of Mr. Henry George and other Socialist economists—for the nationalisation of the land will recollect that Mr. Parnell's attitude towards that policy was at first doubtful. From his speech on Monday it would appear that it is doubtful no longer. Mr. Davitt's doctrines have won the day, and the Irish Parliamentary party is committed to a socialist programme for the benefit of the labourers. Those who care for the peace of Ireland will do well to look very closely into this new element of disturbance while yet it is new.—*Times*.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stoyford, and her mother, the Duchess of Devonshire, to visit at Whippingham Rectory. Her Majesty went out this morning.

The Duchess of Connaught arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday from London, and proceeded to Osborne in the royal yacht *Albatross*. Her Royal Highness will, it is expected, accompany the Queen and Princess Beatrice to Scotland next week.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire arrived at the Ritz Hotel, Exeter, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Earl and Countess of Gosford have gone to Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury arrived in Wimpole-street from the Isle of Mull, N.B.

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Evelyn Ashley have left town for Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B.

The Earl of Beaulieu has arrived at Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, from visiting Earl and Countess Sydney at Deal Castle.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived at Titchingham, Herts, from Ramsgate.

Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone and family have left town for Longford Castle, Wilt.

Lord and Lady Wimborne have left Canford Manor, Wimborne, for Auchinshell Lodge, Ross-shire, where they are about to entertain a succession of visitors.

Lord and Lady John Manners have left Cambridge-gate, Regent's-park, for St. Mary's Tower, Birnam, Perthshire.

Lord Waverley has left Audley-square for Ballymena, Antrim.

The Right Hon. Gerard Noel, M.P., and Lady Augusta Noel have arrived at Canmore from Easbourne.

There were great rejoicings at Sheldwich, near Faversham, on Wednesday, in celebration of the coming of age of Lord Thrawley, eldest son of Earl Sondes. The festivities were on a scale of great magnificence, surpassing anything of the kind ever known in East Kent. Earl Sondes entertained a large and fashionable company at dinner at Lees Court, the guests including the principal residents of the district. The tenantry presented an elegant souvenir to Lord Thrawley on the occasion, and the Mayor and corporation of Faversham submitted an address of congratulation. At dusk the grounds were beautifully illuminated, and there was a superb display of fireworks, including a pyrotechnic exhibition ever witnessed in the district.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

Hitherto good fortune has followed on the heels of good management through the opening steps of the campaign. If M. de Lesseps had been an English agent sent to Egypt to manage Arabi in our interest, he could not have been more useful to us. During all the weary delay after the bombardment his influence succeeded in saving the Canal, which was already selected as the base of operations before the troops began to leave England, and at the last critical moment he was found guarding it for us. He is wise enough to see that in our hands it is safe, and offers no further opposition to our establishment there. We were just in time to save the railway and Sweet-water Canal by the rapid action of the bluejackets, Seaford Highlanders, and marines, and we had the good fortune to push a huge fleet of transports into the Canal without any mishap of a serious character. By good management and forethought, the telegraph wires were cut near the lock north of Chabouf on Sunday, as well as the one running through Kantara to Syria. The measures taken so rapidly after the calm in which the Egyptian troops had been kept by M. de Lesseps created confusion among the enemy, so that at sight of the English they fled hither and thither, falling in some cases into the very arms of our men. Since then many of Arabi's officers, awed by the rapidity and apparent certainty of the seizure of their positions, have thrown up the game and taken advantage of the terms of Sir Garnet's proclamation inviting them to return to their allegiance and become good servants of the Khedive. All has gone so well that we are able already to restore the Canal to its working condition. A few protests from the masters of ships delayed in their peaceful pursuits by the rough hand of war may be expected; but, on the whole, good humour prevails, and that tone of satisfaction with which spectators cannot but greet a good strike well delivered. Hitherto the landing of the troops has been unopposed. Not a cannon shot has been fired against them, not a bayonet has gleamed in their path since the first shells from the ships drove the outposts of the army at Tel-el-Kebir in flight from the station at Nefeh. Rumour gives Arabi a force of 3,000 infantry and several guns at Tel-el-Mahuta, exactly where we anticipated that an advanced post might be found to dispute the passage, ten miles from Ismailia. General Graham will reconnoitre in that direction and gain tidings of the strength of the enemy while the rest of the force is preparing to advance. He is in his right place as an Engineer officer, and will not fail to take steps to secure as much of the Sweet-water Canal as possible, though we hear that the anticipated cutting of the Canal above Ismailia has already taken place, and the waters are beginning to fall. The lock at Nefeh will, however, retain the water below that point. The railway line has already been restored. The want of a large force of cavalry is felt as they are required to reconnoitre. When the Indian Horse appears it is to be concentrated with that sent from home, and form a division of cavalry under the command of General Drury-Lowe. The climate is not unfavourable even to English horses, and the nights are so cool that marching will then be agreeable. Nothing new is reported from Raileh with any distinctness. The indications are that the Egyptian force there is moving piecemeal in the direction of Cairo, but as yet there is no certainty, and reconnaissance has always shown that the enemy still occupies the works, part of which, indeed, he has been strengthening. As the Nile is fast rising rapidly, there can be little reason for General Hamley to follow the Egyptians into the intricate and dangerous mazes of swollen canals and perhaps sudden inundations. We shall not be surprised to hear that he is soon ordered to rejoin Sir Garnet, leaving only sufficient force to garrison Alexandria. From Constantinople it is reported that Lord Dufferin has announced to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that he is instructed to sign the Convention at *referendum*. By its terms a small body of the Sultan's troops will become our allies in Egypt under such conditions as will render their advent no longer embarrassing. We might, perhaps, have been as happy without them, but no nation is more ready than the Turk to accept a situation as it stands. Again, in this case, good management and good fortune have combined to keep the situation free from interference till it is beyond the power of any one to interfere with effect. His Majesty the Sultan is not pleased that his vassal Arabi should have placed him in so awkward a position, and—disagreeable as the idea of the convention is—a good understanding with the Porte may, perhaps, free the cargo of mules from Smyrna which we have purchased, but have not been permitted to carry away. A diplomatic representation was made by Lord Dufferin to the effect that the order against shipping mules for foreign parts could not stand, since Egypt is a part of His Majesty's dominions. It is curious that the Austrians should be among the first to suffer in person from the war, and from sheer carelessness. One of their ships of war steamed quietly into the Bay of Aboukir, and saw there English ships lying lazily at anchor and white flags flying from the forts. The captain took for granted that the works must be in our possession, and sent a boat ashore to communicate with the supposed English and see for himself of the defences which have so far eluded a reconnoitre. Boat, officer, and crew were seized by the garrison, and it is not easy to see how they can be reclaimed, unless Arabi, hearing of the circumstance, orders their release. The midshipman De Chair is treated with respect and even indulgence. While the wretched fellows are being ground down by taxation to pay for the expenses of the war, Mr. De Chair is well cared for. Every man is satisfied, and his comrades will hear with envy that he is supplied with 8s. a day for mere pocket money. If the Austrian officer and boat's crew are shown equal indulgence they may look back hereafter with pleasure to their enforced visit to Cairo. The Governor of Soudan expresses himself as a loyal subject of the Khedive and asserts that his soldiers are also loyal. For the time his loyalty or the reverse is of little moment to us. Hereafter it might possibly be put to the test by asking him to arrest Arabi should he take refuge in that direction.—*Times*.

The *Standard* has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt:—

ISMAILIA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

From authentic information which has been received, there were, about ten days ago, fifteen thousand men at Tel-el-Kebir, mostly W. soldiers recalled to the ranks, while at Rafr Dowar Arabi has twenty-five thousand men. At Tel-el-Kebir there are sixty guns. The Egyptian left at that place rests on the delta at Elkarim. The line stretches across the desert to the Canal and back to the right. Large numbers of men are constantly sent to the entrenchments, and there can be little doubt that the big fight of the war will take place there. Major Tulloch is forming an Intelligence Department. He has as subordinates Messrs. Mackintosh and Clerk, of the Egyptian Telegraph Department. These gentlemen have rendered invaluable service during the past few months. All three have worked hard, so as to learn the precise disposition and intentions of the enemy. At Port Said and Ismailia they also harassed the enemy incessantly by sending false information, and even went the length of sending me a telegram, which I unwittingly forwarded you, saying that the English Admiral had received orders not to land in the Canal. A copy of this telegram was sent to Cairo by the Egyptian clerk at Port Said, where Major Tulloch tendered it, and it was published in the local gazette, Arabi thoroughly believing it. The prisoners taken at Serapeum report that large numbers of wounded died during the retreat across the Desert to Tel-el-Kebir. At Kantara two officers came in this evening with reports that there were three thousand Bedouin Cavalry in the vicinity. The troops continue to disembark. The 4th Dragoon Guards arrived to-day, and are being landed at present. Men and horses look fit and well. The brigade of Guards are all ashore. It is a fact worthy of note that a large proportion of the officers of the Guards are thoroughly acquainted with Egypt, having been here shooting. This shows the advantage which officers sometimes derive from travel, even when undertaken for purposes of sport. The prisoners captured on this side are all dressed in Arabi's style, in white drabs, and Tunisian fez. Only the regular troops are clad in uniform, but all are armed with Remington rifles. Ismailia presents a busy appearance. Huge horses, huge men, and heavy transports pervade the place; we hope that the desert road may not prove too heavy for them. A reconnaissance starts to-morrow.

SERAPEUM, TUESDAY.

The 73d Regiment arrived here yesterday; the two companies which took part in the engagement at Chabouf having come on in the *Mosquito* and *Seagull*, and the remainder of the regiment, with a gun and rocket party, under command of Major, in the *Baroness*. The troops were terribly crowded, but Captain Henderson, the captain of the *Baroness*, an excellent organiser, and has made us as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Below Chabouf we passed a boat containing twelve Egyptians wounded in the battle of Sunday morning; twelve others are waiting conveyance to Suez. The water pipes supplying the stations below have been blown up and the telegraph cut, but these can be easily repaired. We reached Serapeum without incident, landed, and occupied the night. It is evident that the enemy's forces along the Canal are completely beaten and demoralized. Groups of men come straggling past our outposts, or even into them, and a good many prisoners have been taken. It appears that the overflow of the Sweet-water Canal has been blown up, and the locks opened.

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, 9.15 P.M.

Last night unusual activity was manifest in the Egyptian camp. Three battalions of their infantry marched up the railway embankment towards Malaha junction, this being the first infantry reconnoissance that Arabi has attempted. The electric light was turned upon them, and they were once halted, and fell back almost immediately. This morning we found that, during the night, they had thrown up intrenchments on their extreme right, across the sands, towards Lake Aboukir, probably in consequence of the movement of the Highlanders on Sunday, which had driven them from their position. To-day everything has been quiet. At six this afternoon two battalions were seen marching back towards Kafr Dowar from clumps of trees in the line of earthworks facing our left. There they had no doubt been waiting in case we made a demonstration this afternoon. It is reported that large bodies of Bedouins have crossed the desert from Tripoli to join Arabi. These are probably the reinforcements promised to him by Sheikh Ali el Ghusni. Kiaz Mehdi arrived to-day at the French steamer. He proceeded once, after landing at Raileh, to the Palace, where he was cordially received by the Khedive, with whom he had an audience of an hour and a half's duration. Cherif Pacha subsequently arrived, and the two embraced each other warmly. Both Cherif and Kiaz breakfasted with the Khedive. Haider Pacha is expected here to-morrow from Rhodes, where he went after the event of the 11th of June. He will probably be the Minister of Finance, and will be definitely formed until after Haider's arrival. The Palace and the better-class population of Alexandria follow the advance of the English troops with the greatest anxiety and sympathy. An entire and speedy success of the British arms is earnestly hoped for.

Telegraphing on Wednesday, the correspondent of the *Times* at Ismailia says:—

ISMAILIA, AUG. 23, 10.25 A.M.

All ships entering the Canal from either end will necessarily be requested to stand aside during the passage of the troops, and, as this is done fully acquiesced in. The Indian troops will shortly be at General Wolsley's disposal, including some light cavalry to be formed with English squadrons into a division. It is a mistake to suppose that powerful horses, cannot live here. In case of a rule, it is clear fully acquiesced in. The Indian troops will shortly be at General Wolsley's disposal, including some light cavalry to be formed with English squadrons into a division. It is a mistake to suppose that powerful horses, cannot live here. In case of a rule, it is clear fully acquiesced in. The Indian troops will shortly be at General Wolsley's disposal, including some light cavalry to be formed with English squadrons into a division. It is a mistake to suppose that powerful horses, cannot live here. In case of a rule, it is clear fully acquiesced in. 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PRICE 40 CENTS

DR. SIEMENS ON ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
In his opening address as president of the British Association, at Southampton, on Wednesday, Dr. Siemens dealt with the progress of science during the past year, paying special attention to the department of electricity. After some introductory observations, the course which he pointed out for the usefulness of periodical meetings to aid the progress of science, and advocated the use of a metre and the kilogramme in England, he proceeded to speak of the transmission of electrical energy: Regarding the transmission of power to a distance, the electric current had now entered the lists in competition with compressed air, the hydraulic accumulator,

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Great Britain.

LONDON, AUGUST 28—27, 1882.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Times says that the war in Egypt having begun in earnest, the time has clearly come when all attempts to deal with the Egyptian question by fine-traded negotiations at Constantinople should be finally abandoned. There is no longer any pretence of good faith or good will on the part of the Porte. It has thwarted and impeded the action of England at every step, and if it were permitted it would thwart and impede it to the end. There was a time, perhaps, when the task of suppressing the military revolt in Egypt might have been entrusted to the Sultan, if he had been able or willing to give effectual guarantees for his good faith and serious purpose. But that time has long since passed away, and it is sheer weakness and blindness to pursue any longer the phantom of an exploded and obsolete policy. As matters stand at present, a Turkish alliance would be a danger and a snare, even if the good faith of the Porte could be guaranteed. It would be interpreted by Arabi and his supporters, and by the wavering population of Egypt as a confession that we could not accomplish unaided the task we have undertaken. It would strengthen and consolidate the forces of resistance, and it would positively weaken our power of overcoming them. But the good faith of the Porte would assuredly be conspicuous by its absence from the hollow alliance. In such a task as we have undertaken there is nothing that could be more inexpedient and mischievous, nothing that a prudent Government should more resolutely avoid, than the introduction into Egypt of such an element of discord, confusion, intrigue, and duplicity as Turkey would inevitably prove.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—We are by no means out of the wood yet, and it is to be hoped that all tendency to halloo will be vigorously repressed. There is a rumour that the War Office has been requested by Sir Garnet to reinforce him in Egypt, and it is quite possible, notwithstanding the collapse of the Egyptian resistance on Friday, that reinforcements may yet be needed. The fact that more were in-validated by sunstroke than by two days' fighting with the enemy is an ominous result that General August and General September may be much more formidable adversaries than the mutinous army over which we have now achieved our first important success. If it is followed up by another victory there is reason to hope that the soldiery already demoralized and disheartened will recognise the finger of fate in the success of the invaders, and abandon a cause which Allah has doomed. Pending that most desirable consummation, it is to be hoped that the tendency to indulge in exultation over the prowess of our soldiers will be kept well in check. But it is of evil augury that Sir Garnet Wolsley should have been condemned to penance as a sentence as that which disgraces his despatch on Friday. The bombast about it not being consonant with the traditions of the Queen's service to retire before any number of Egyptian troops is conceived in the genuine spirit of the legendary drummer boy who told the Frenchman that no one knew how to beat a retreat in the English army. It is very magnificent, no doubt, but it is not war. An army that did know how to retreat would be an army that did not know its business, and Sir Garnet Wolsley will have no hesitation in retiring before Egyptian troops whenever sound dictates of military strategy demand such a move. It is not an English custom to indulge in rhodomontade in military bulletins, and it is to be hoped that Sir Garnet's first slip will be his last.

The Daily News declares that the landing of Turkish troops at Alexandria would be in the highest degree inconvenient, especially so long as Kafr Dowar holds out. As Turkish statesmen must know this perfectly well, it is at first sight astonishing enough that they should haggle about the terms of co-operation, precisely as they might do with a customer who was feverishly anxious to secure the bargain. It may be hoped that the rumours which speak of renewed attempts to entangle the action of England by exacting a definite promise as to its results are untrue, and if they are not untrue that the attempt will be resisted. It is impossible for England to say what she will or will not do further than she has said already, until it is seen what she is to be done. Half the accusations of bad faith that have ever been made have arisen from unwise desires on one side and from unwise consent on the other. It was open to Turkey, and it was in a certain sense open to Europe, to participate in the action now being taken. The opportunity was not taken, and England has to do the work alone. That it will be done in no selfish or grasping spirit has been sufficiently indicated by the whole action of England in regard to Egypt, and by the sufficiently distinct declarations of English statesmen. No one has any right to demand more.

The Standard is satisfied that a very marked and decisive success has been gained by Sir Garnet Wolsley, and that with a loss comparatively insignificant. Nothing could better suit the plans of the British General than that the Egyptians should have acted as they have done. After having prepared with great care an entrenched position behind which to vie

battle, they appear to have abandoned all their advantages, and to have come out to fight in the open. It is true that they could retreat to Tel-el-Kebir, but the blow which the defeat will deal to their morale will be a heavy one, and the defence of Tel-el-Kebir will be greatly weakened. Indeed, had the Egyptians stood their ground, and so have given Sir Garnet Wolsley the chance of inflicting a decisive defeat upon them, that position might, perhaps, have fallen into our hands without further fighting. Our weakness in cavalry, however, would in any case have militated against a decisive victory being won, for it is cavalry alone which converts a victory into a rout. A couple of regiments of Hussars would have been invaluable to Sir Garnet yesterday.

The Morning Post expresses the opinion that with the forces at his disposal the Egyptian commander ought to have no difficulty in outflanking Sir Garnet Wolsley, cutting off his line of retreat and compelling surrender. But Sir Garnet Wolsley doubtless thinks that he can take liberties with the Egyptians which would be inexcusable with the troops of any European State. And the result has confirmed the justice of his calculations, but it is not the kind of experiment which should be rashly repeated. It is scarcely the fitting place for the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt to be at the head of a handful of men, however gallantly holding an improvised position against an enemy more than ten times as strong. Every one must admire the gallantry and courage displayed both by the Commander-in-Chief and the men on this trying occasion; but it will possibly occur to military critics that Sir Garnet should not have exposed himself to so great a risk.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that Sir Garnet Wolsley was right in not retiring before the Egyptian troops. Judicious daring, a bold front in difficult positions, is half the battle in warfare. He had tested throughout the day the temper of his adversary, and found out that he had not enough audacity to make a threatening movement, or that "springing valour" which Napier celebrated when conspicuous on other fields. Had the enemy attacked or manoeuvred, it is not at all improbable that even with his two thousand combatants Sir Garnet might have seen a way to a telling victory.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

It was a good move to seize upon the Canal as a means of outflanking Arabi, but it was a better move still to seize upon it as a notification to Europe that under no circumstances will we ever permit the waterway to be threatened. At the time when the British expedition was preparing there were not wanting those who maintained that we should not be permitted by the European Powers to undertake military operations upon the Canal. Such warnings, however, came principally from those to whose unquiet gaze the whole Egyptian situation seemed bristling with international perils; from those who were convinced that the jealousy of France would bring her into collision with England on the Nile; from those who saw the hand of Prince Bismarck in every suspicious movement of the Porte, and every defiant act of Arabi; or from those who assumed that the great military Powers of Europe were ready at a moment's notice to sink their own jealousies in a coalition against the British Empire. The air has now been cleared of these imaginary terrors. It has been shown that, as we all along contended, the political interests of France in Egypt are altogether of too vague and sentimental a character to induce her to share the risks and costs of a military intervention; and that she is well content to allow her considerable commercial stake in the country and her position as a North African Power to be safeguarded, as they most effectually will be, by English arms. It has, at the same time, been made evident that, with whatever jealousy the power of England in the Mediterranean may be regarded by her other Continental neighbours, they are none of them prepared to offer forcible resistance to her in the assertion of her right to protect her vital interests in Egypt by whatever military or naval measures she may think fit to adopt. The occupation of the Suez Canal by the English fleet and army is the most striking demonstration of this fact. Our ironclads are riding at anchor in Lake Timsah, our troops hold Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez; the whole line of the canal from north to south has, in fact, been converted into a base for military operations. Yet no Government in Europe has uttered a word of remonstrance. The silence was unbroken save by the protesting voice of M. de Lesseps; and M. de Lesseps' protest, which was essentially that of the man of business and not of the politician, has, with the reopening of the canal for traffic, been withdrawn. No doubt it would be possible to misinterpret the meaning, or to overrate the extent of this European acquiescence in English action. We ought not, of course, to regard it as justifying that Europe at large is entirely indifferent to the fate of Egypt, and that, after having subdued Arabi, we shall be at liberty to dispose of the country entirely according to our own good pleasure. On the contrary, it is easy to imagine such methods of dealing with a conquered Egypt as would of necessity excite the jealousy, or still worse, the alarm of other Powers, and might even provoke such a combination of threatened interests against us as would realise our alarmists' premature fears. But there was never the slightest probability of the present English Government entertaining any project of the kind; and the danger to be feared was that they should show too much rather than too little respect for the opinion of Europe in the ultimate resettlement of Egyptian affairs. We speak, however, of this danger in the past tense, because there should now, at any rate, be good reason to hope that an undue deference to "susceptibilities" which have been proved in one case at least to be mainly imaginary, will not in future be displayed. Bearing in mind, of course, that there is a limit beyond which it would be imprudent to push our claims in Egypt, let us remember also that this limit is a very wide one, and see that we exercise the amplest freedom of action within these boundaries of prudence. Events have shown that the European Powers willingly assign an absolute primacy to British interests in Egypt, and fully recognise our right to protect them, whenever and wherever necessary, by the strong hand; and it is a fair inference from this that they will not question our claims

to secure ourselves by any reasonable measures of precaution against the recurrence of the mischiefs which have compelled our intervention. Such extent of authority, such powers of control over the Egyptian administration as may be necessary for the end will, we believe, be accorded to us by common consent; but, of course, upon one condition only. That condition is that we should show as much vigour and determination in diplomacy as we have in war; that we should make up our minds as to the conditions which are essential to the future security of our interests in Egypt, and then insist firmly thereupon. Whatever concessions can be made consistently with this all-important object to the wishes of other Powers we should, of course, do well to make; but we must never allow this distinctly secondary consideration to usurp the first place in our policy. Our own interests in Egypt must come first, for they are the greatest by general admission; and moreover we have had to fight for them. Their superiority is attested in the unshared sacrifices which they have exacted from us; and we shall provoke neither astonishment nor resistance by maintaining in the council chamber the position which we have vindicated in the field.—Observer.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

We (Spectator) are heartily with Mr. Gladstone in his disinterested views with regard to Egypt, so far at least as his ultimate aim goes. Our only object is this—first, to make civilisation predominant in the great highway between the West and the East—and next, to bring about a substantial alleviation of the age-long misery of the Egyptian people.

If these two objects can be adequately secured, we do not care how soon the English Expedition clears itself out of Egypt, and the Khedive finds himself once more in command of the situation. But it is possible that the great ends we have in view can be secured thus easily? Suppose the Khedive's authority is once restored and Arabi vanquished, is it credible that the restored order can be long maintained without the aid of the power which restored it? And what is most important of all, is it credible that the restored order can be maintained for the purposes for which it was restored? What do we know of Tewfik Pacha, that we should trust him to govern the Egyptians with a sincere view to secure the happiness of the Fellahs? Such a view is as far as possible from the mind of an Oriental ruler even of the better sort, and it should be remembered that what we look for is something much more, as Mr. Gladstone himself has admitted, than the mere restoration of the Control—it is the re-creation of the Egyptian Government as a secure and good and gentle government of the peasantry, after a fashion which the Control—though it did a good deal, no doubt—never even attempted. Can we conceivably trust the Khedive not only to keep down all the unruly elements which the war has awakened in Egypt, but to change the whole spirit of the Government in the right direction—the direction of justice and freedom for the people—without any external support? And if there is to be any external support at all, after such a struggle as this, what could be, with any propriety, except our own? Without, therefore, the smallest disposition to depreciate Mr. Gladstone's noble aims, we do fear greatly that he is preparing the way for an error that may require to be left before they are secured, and we protest earnestly beforehand against its being represented as a sort of disguised Jingoism, that England should decline to retire till she has established a more improved regime in Egypt, for the sake of which, and for the sake of which alone, she has incurred all these sacrifices.

MADAGASCAR.

Although the conflict of interests between England and France which seemed at one time to impede any action in Egypt has temporarily intervened, a similar arrangement or postponement seems to have been effected in the island of Madagascar:—

A rather truculent letter appears in the Paris Press, proposing to give an explanation of the whole circumstances of the deplorable complication. The writer starts by saying that the three parties—the English, the French, and the native tribe of the Hovas. Of these the French are, of course, according to our writer's views, the true and real possessors of the right to the whole island and everything connected with it. He then goes on to denounce the actions of the English and the Hovas as endeavours and designing to supersede, and with a view to this they are working upon the feelings of these convenient barbarians, the Hovas. These latter—the third party to the affair—are described as of a cunning and ill-conditioned race, readily yielding to the insinuations urged upon them by the English. Meanwhile, the French Consul and Vice-Consul—good easy men—do nothing but what is fair and above-board, whereas the secret agents of the English are sowing the seeds of disaffection with a view to set up a native rebellion against the sway of the French, in order to serve the native conquerors as occasion may suggest. The most remarkable feature in the whole affair is, however, the religious element. It appears that there are plenty of Catholic agents in the island who might, if they chose, counteract the anti-Gallican tendencies spreading amongst the Hovas. But the Jesuits, having been ill-treated by France, are in no humour to do her this good turn, and are said to have frankly confessed that they would not serve the interests of the Republic in the matter. On the other hand, the Evangelical missionaries are as active as can be, and as most of them come from England, or at least represent English religious societies, there is all the more opening left to them for converting the natives to a policy unfavourable to France.—Globe.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

OSBORNE, FRIDAY.
The Queen and her Royal Highnesses Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Cornwall drove yesterday afternoon, the Duchess of Albany walked, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Capt. Edwards, C.B., and Mrs. Edwards had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family in the evening. Her Majesty went out this morning.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left town for Heron Court, Christchurch. The Earl and Countess of Longford have left Bruton-street for their seat in Ireland. Earl Granville arrived in town on Friday from Galway Castle.

Lord and Lady Carrington on leaving town went to Gunton Park, Norfolk, and next week going to visit in Scotland.

Lord and Lady Hothfield and family have left Hothfield Place for Appleby Castle, Westmoreland, for a few weeks.

The Prime Minister arrived at his official residence in Downing-street on Friday from visiting Lord Wolverson at his seat near Wimborne.

Lady Hare Clarges is staying at Brown's Hotel.

Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote arrived at Pynes, near Exeter, on Friday evening.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

THE DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Observer telegraphs as follows, under date of Aug. 26th (9.40 p.m.):—

All the interest of the campaign is transferred to the district between Ismailia and Zagazig.

Reports have been received here of the existence of a small force of British troops near Melk. In the absence of cavalry and field artillery, nothing serious has, however, been attempted.

Yesterday evening the seven-inch guns near the pumping station at Ramleh opened fire on Arabi's position. Some shells burst directly after leaving the guns, while others fell within Arabi's entrenchments, but the enemy did not return the fire, although they were plainly seen in large numbers near the guns.

News received from London of the success of the British troops near Tel-el-Kebir has been placarded over the town, and has created excitement and rejoicing.

Nothing is known here of the movements of the army. It is feared that any information would be communicated to Arabi.

Generals Hamley, Wood, and Alison, with over 8,000 men, remain unemployed at Ramleh, watching Arabi's position at Kafr Dowar.

The Austrian officers and men of the gunboat *Nautilus*, who were taken prisoners at Aboukir, saw Arabi at Kafr Dewr, and were released on their word of honour not to disclose anything.

The first action of the war has been fought for the possession of the dam built by the enemy across the Fresh-water Canal. Despatches giving full particulars of the engagement have been received at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolsley. The first, which is dated Ismailia, August 24, is as follows:—

"I have been in the fresh water canal since falling for the last three days, and although I had possession of Serapeum, nine miles south of this, I felt it necessary to push forward and occupy that part of the canal which I had been warned was the point on which it could be most seriously damaged, about seven miles west of Ismailia. I advanced this morning before daybreak, with Household Cavalry, two guns Horse Artillery, with about 30 mounted Infantry, and about 1,000 Infantry of York and Lancaster, and Royal Marines. After some skirmishing I took possession of the dam, the enemy had constructed across the canal, between the villages of El Maghar and Mahuta. During operation two squadrons Household Cavalry charged enemy's broken infantry very gallantly. I soon found the enemy were being largely reinforced from Tel-el-Kebir in rear, and could see trains arrive. I did not think it would be in consonance with the traditions of the Queen's army that we should retire before any number of Egyptian troops, so I decided upon holding my ground until the evening, when I received reinforcements. I had sent my Egyptian force of 10,000 men, with ten guns, in my front and on my right flank. The precision of their artillery fire was very good; but, fortunately, they fired completely nearly at daybreak, when they were shrapnel and their forces were badly cut. The enemy had their cavalry regiments in line, and our horses, having been so recently on board ship, were not in condition to gallop much. Our two Horse Artillery regiments, however, were in the best of condition, and served with pluck and ability by Lieut. Hickman and his men, the Royal Marine Artillery helping when our men were very tired. Our casualties have been few. Will send you names to-morrow. Capt. Hallam-Parr and Lord Melgund were both severely wounded, and I received a slight wound in the head. One or two other officers slightly wounded. The mounted Infantry, under Capt. Parr, was handled admirably, and distinguished itself; and all the troops engaged did well. To-morrow I shall attack the enemy's position at Haecy, and hope to take possession of the dam they constructed this morning.

A further telegram from Sir G. Wolsley, dated Ismailia, August 25, 2.0 a.m., says:— "In my telegram of last night I omitted to mention that I had sent the 1st Cavalry division yesterday two Gatlings, worked by a detachment of men from the Fleet, who performed their duty admirably." A third despatch from Sir Garnet Wolsley to the War Office, dated Ismailia, August 25, 9.40 p.m., is as follows:—

"Pushed on again this morning at daybreak. The enemy had strongly entrenched their position at Mahuta, and from the bold way in which they would stand their ground this morning. I therefore decided to attack them at daybreak. They had twelve in action yesterday—not ten, as previously reported. The force at my disposal this morning was the First Division and all the English Cavalry Brigade, with sixteen guns. I gave General Willmott command of the force, and he was reinforced by the arrival of the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards. The 4th, the remaining companies of the 8th and of the Marines had also come up, together with two guns of the Royal Artillery. Every one was eager for the fight, and the greatest anxiety was shown to make every effort to come to close quarters, although so immensely superior in numbers. Their Cavalry appeared little better, and I observed many of both arms breaking off from the ranks and dispersing under the fire of our shells. The sun is fairly up now, and there are no signs of a rebel. The Cavalry are just moving out, and there are hopes that they may at least come upon some of the enemy.

The situation at Alexandria is thus described by the Standard correspondent at that place:—

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY, 8 P.M.
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SOME additional particulars may be gathered from the subjoined despatch dated Friday from the correspondent of the Standard at Ismailia:—

In accordance with the plan of operations I telegraphed on Wednesday, we started yesterday at four a.m., reached Nefiche at five, and marched along the Canal and railway embankments. The Life Guards and Mounted Infantry went abreast, examining the whole country, in advance of the infantry. At a distance of two miles in front of Nefiche, or seven miles from Ismailia, we encountered a picket of the enemy, consisting of Bedouins, armed with Remingtons. These fired a volley and bolted, hotly pursued by the cavalry. However, all managed to escape, with the exception of two men, who stood back to back and refused to surrender. Upon one of them receiving a shot in the hand, they thought better of it and gave in. Shortly afterwards the enemy again came upon the heights in front, and soon a considerable force appeared, and some guns opened fire upon us. Our cavalry occupied their attention until the infantry came up with two guns. Sir Garnet then took up a good position, and, seeing that the enemy were in force, sent off for the brigade of Guards and more guns to come forward at once from Ismailia. During the whole day, with the small force at his command, he maintained his position, and held the enemy in check. The Egyptian artillery kept up a constant fire, and his artillery made good practice. Several of their shells exploded between the squadron of the Household Cavalry, and the very first shell fired passed a few feet over the General's head and took a leg off a horse ten yards from him. The enemy, however, did not gather round to close quarters, but kept firing at long range. The little body of Mounted Infantry kept two cavalry regiments at bay the entire day. Captain Parr and Lord Melgund were both wounded slightly. The total casualties are unknown, as the sentries, but several have been killed, and two gunners were struck down a few yards from our position, by shrapnel, while serving the guns. Nothing could be finer than the behaviour of the troops. They were brave, and without water or food, and marched ten miles through the heavy sand.

The enemy's position extended from the Canal on his right out to the Desert, along the ridge of a long line of low sand hills. His cavalry swept round upon our right flank, and were unable to get at them as they refused to come near enough to give our men a chance, while their artillery fire was too hot for our cavalry to cross the open to challenge them. Our infantry passed the action without any casualties, and the water ditches, but as the enemy never approached they had little to do but to long for shelter and water. Later in the afternoon the Brigade of Guards arrived upon the ground, and preparations were made for an attack at daybreak. The Duke of Connaught is expected to arrive to-morrow, and will be attacking with them. Sir Garnet Wolsley rode into Ismailia, and returned late in the evening. He sent to congratulate Lieutenant Hickman, R.A., upon the manner in which he handled his two guns, and upon the courage with which he had led his men to the attack, and what was wanted was not heavy artillery to boom idle behind the scattered fugitives, but light cavalry to harass their retreat. Lord Randolph Churchill, however, was unavoidably absent from the field; and neither on this nor on any other like occasion was his place effectually supplied. Of his contemporaries—or, to speak more strictly, among those nearest to him in parliamentary standing—hardly anything has been heard at all this session. Such reputations as those of Mr. Stanhope and Lord George Gordon-Lennox were there were; they have made no advance towards fulfilment of their early promise, if they have done nothing positively to disappoint it. Of more mature years than this last-mentioned couple, but on the same level of ex-official rank, are the Earl of Salisbury and the Marquess of Salisbury, who have been in the present as in the last session by the prevailing Irish character of its legislation; and both Mr. Gibson and Mr. Plunket have made a steady if not very conspicuous advance in the estimation of the House of Commons, and have gained any ground at all. Crossing the House of Commons and holding a review of the "young men" on the Liberal benches, to meet with the same or even more unsatisfactory results. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Shaw Lefevre have held office since the formation of the Government; Mr. Courtney, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Trevelyan are more recent additions to the Ministry. But of these, the first allusion to a creditable any measure of official success. During many hours of the session Sir Charles Dilke's position has resembled that of a guilty witness under the sharpest fire of cross-examination; and it speaks well for his tact and composure that he has even effort to come to close quarters, although so immensely superior in numbers. Their Cavalry appeared little better, and I observed many of both arms breaking off from the ranks and dispersing under the fire of our shells. The sun is fairly up now, and there are no signs of a rebel. The Cavalry are just moving out, and there are hopes that they may at least come upon some of the enemy.

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THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.
Orders have been issued from the Assistant Adjutant-General's department at Dover for the depot of No. 1 Battalion West Kent Regiment, stationed at Maidstone, to embark for Malta or Alexandria on the *Lowland* at the Albert Docks on the 6th of September. Instructions have been issued from the same office directing the depot of the 1st Battalion Sussex Regiment, stationed at Chichester, to embark for Cyprus in the *Duke of Devonshire* at Portsmouth on September 11. The extreme pressure which has prevailed in all departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for six weeks past, is now, it is stated, beginning to abate. The shipment of various war stores is being made on telegraphic orders from Sir Garnet Wolsley, who asks for the railway plant and rolling stock to be sent out as quickly as possible, and this is almost the only urgent work going on in the Arsenal.

THE DEMAND FOR RISING POLITICAL GIGS.
The demand for rising political gigs, or at least the more active curiosity of search for the "clever young man" who is to ripen into the statesman of the future, has of late years somewhat abated. Whether the public mind has submitted to a despairing belief that the race of statesmen is extinct, or whether the "coming man" has so often disappointed his expectant admirers that they now prefer to wait till he is actually come, we cannot say; but certain it is that the parliamentary performances of the young men of the present generation seem nowadays to be less closely observed and less critically discussed than they used to be. Just at present, perhaps, it is fortunate that this is so; for strangely little material for observation and discussion of this sort is to be found in the records of the present session. Except, indeed, in the person of the young man here and there who has blossomed out into the young Minister, it has afforded scarcely any opportunity for studying the performances of youth at all. The unfortunate illness of Lord Randolph Churchill, removed by far the most interesting of the competitors for parliamentary distinction from the stage; and he deserves condole the more because the session which he has missed, though on the whole a tame one, has yet been marked by the most interesting skirmishes in which he might have joined with peculiar effect. His absence, indeed, on one memorable occasion—that of the revelation of the Kilmainham Treaty—was a distinct loss to his party. The official club notoriously do not shine in the capacity for seizing upon any such sudden and unlooked-for advantage as then presented itself; and even if they did, the situation was one which offered a still better opening for a dashing officer of irregular habits, and a keen and more unsatisfactory results. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Shaw Lefevre have held office since the formation of the Government; Mr. Courtney, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. Trevelyan are more recent additions to the Ministry. But of these, the first allusion to a creditable any measure of official success. During many hours of the session Sir Charles Dilke's position has resembled that of a guilty witness under the sharpest fire of cross-examination; and it speaks well for his tact and composure that he has even effort to come to close quarters, although so immensely superior in numbers. Their Cavalry appeared little better, and I observed many of both arms breaking off from the ranks and dispersing under the fire of our shells. The sun is fairly up now, and there are no signs of a rebel. The Cavalry are just moving out, and there are hopes that they may at least come upon some of the enemy.

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Great Britain

LONDON, AUGUST 27—28, 1882.

THE POLICE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

Commenting on the renewed agitation among the Irish Constabulary the *Daily News* says:—It would be premature to speculate upon the causes out of which this latest development of a dangerous movement has sprung, but the conduct of the Inspector-General in ordering the removal of several sub-constables from Limerick to remote stations in the north of Ireland seems to require further explanation than it has yet received. Our correspondent reports that this action on the part of Colonel Bruce is generally attributed on the spot to resentment at the part which these sub-constables played in demanding from the Irish Executive an increase of pay and an extension of other privileges. If popular rumour is in this instance correct, the exercise of official discretion seems to have been strangely misapplied. It cannot be alleged that the Irish Constabulary had no ground for the claims which they put forward, nor that the claims have been vigorously enforced by the Government, and cheerfully conceded by Parliament. Mr. Trevelyan himself repudiated in the House of Commons the charges of insubordination and other similar misconduct which had been made against the police for their manner of approaching the authorities. The bill for regulating the amended salaries of officers and men in the force has received the Royal Assent, and the sum of a hundred and eighty thousand pounds has been granted in Committee of Supply, and distributed by the heads of the police in Ireland. In these circumstances, it seems hardly credible that the officials of Dublin Castle should have resolved to have punished the leaders of a movement whose objects they have admitted to be reasonable by the simple and satisfactory process of granting them. The men so singled out have shown some disinclination to go, and insubordination in a semi-military body is of course a very serious matter. But the discontent and unreasonableness evoked seems to have taken the final form of a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Lord Spencer will no doubt consider fairly and impartially both the action of the constables and the discretion of their superiors. A more serious agitation has arisen in Dublin, where the metropolitan police have held a meeting to protest against the neglect of their claims to remuneration for past services, have refused to give evidence before a Royal Commission recently appointed under the demands are granted, and declined to disperse on the order of Captain Talbot, the Chief Commissioner. The Irish police should receive, as they deserve, the utmost indulgence compatible with discipline. They have led a hard life during the last two years, and have been called upon to undergo constant labour and intermittent risk. They have had to act against large bodies of their countrymen, with whom they must have felt much social and national sympathy. They have done their duty nobly, and are now fairly entitled to their reward. But the course taken by the Dublin police on Sunday cannot be too earnestly deprecated in the interest of the men themselves.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS.

It was a good move to seize upon the Canal as a means of outflanking Arabi, but it was a better move still to seize upon it as a notification to Europe that under no circumstances will we ever permit the waterway to be threatened. At the time when the British expedition was preparing we thought that we should not be permitted by the European Powers to undertake military operations upon the Canal. Such warnings, however, came principally from those whose unquiet gaze the whole Egyptian situation seemed bristling with international perils; from those who were convinced that the jealousy of France would bring her into collision with England on the Nile; from those who saw the hand of Prince Bismarck in every suspicious movement of the Porte, and every defiant act of Arabi; or from those who assumed that the great military Powers of Europe were ready at a moment's notice to sink their own jealousies in a coalition against the British Empire. The air has now been cleared of these imaginary terrors. It has been shown that, as well along contented, the political interests of France in Egypt are altogether of too vague and sentimental a character to induce her to share the risks and costs of a military intervention; and that she is well content to allow her considerable commercial stake in that country, and her position as a North African Power to be safeguarded, as they most effectually will be, by English arms. It has, at the same time, been made evident that, with whatever jealousy may be regarded by her other Continental neighbours, they are none of them prepared to offer forcible resistance to her in the assertion of her right to protect her vital interests in Egypt by whatever military or naval measures she may think fit to adopt. The occupation of the Suez Canal by the English fleet and army is the most striking demonstration of this fact. Our ironclads are riding at anchor in Lake Timsah; our troops hold Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez; the whole line of the canal from north to south has, in fact, been converted into a base for military operations. Yet no Government in Europe has uttered a word of remon-

strance. The silence was unbroken save by the protesting voice of M. de Lesseps; and M. de Lesseps' protest, which was essentially that of the man of business and not of the politician, has, with the reopening of the canal for traffic, been withdrawn. No doubt it would be possible to misinterpret the meaning, or to overrate the extent of this European acquiescence in English action. We ought not, of course, to regard it as justifying that Europe at large is entirely indifferent to the fate of Egypt, and that, after having subdued Arabi, we shall be at liberty to dispose of the country entirely according to our own good pleasure. On the contrary, it is easy to imagine such methods of dealing with a conquered Egypt as would of necessity excite the jealousy, or still worse, the alarm of other Powers, and might even provoke such a combination of threatened interests against us as would realise our alarmists' premature fears. But there was never the slightest probability of the present English Government entertaining any project of the kind; and the danger to be feared was that they should show too much rather than too little respect for the opinion of Europe in the ultimate resettlement of Egyptian affairs. We speak, however, of this danger in the past tense, because there should now, at any rate, be good reason to hope that an undue deference to "susceptibilities" which have been proved in one case at least to be mainly imaginary, will not in future be displayed. Bearing in mind, of course, that there is a limit beyond which it would be imprudent to push our claims in Egypt, let us remember also that this limit is a very wide one, and see that we exercise the amplest freedom of action within these boundaries of prudence. Events have shown that the European Powers willingly assign an absolute primacy to British interests in Egypt, and fully recognise our right to protect them, whenever and wherever necessary, by the strong hand; and it is a fair inference from this that they will not question our claims to secure ourselves by any reasonable measures of precaution against the recurrence of the mischiefs which have compelled our intervention. Such extent of authority, such powers of control over the Egyptian administration as may be necessary for the end will, we believe, be accorded to us by common consent; but, of course, upon one condition only. That condition is that we should show as much vigour and determination in diplomacy as we have in war; that we should make up our minds as to the conditions which are essential to the future security of our interests in Egypt, and should insist firmly thereupon. Whatever concessions can be made consistently with this all-important object to the wishes of other Powers we should, of course, do well to make; but we must never allow this distinctly secondary consideration to usurp the first place in our policy. Our own interests in Egypt must come first, for they are the greatest by general admission; and moreover we have had to fight for them. Their superiority is attested in the unshared sacrifices which they have exacted from us; and we shall provoke neither astonishment nor resistance by maintaining in the council of nations the position which we have vindicated in the field.—*Observer.*

IRELAND.

Mr. Trevelyan still maintains, in the face of the Maamtrasna and Scarceen murders and of the new agitation on behalf of the labourers, the cheerful view which he expressed recently at Derry, he may at least, thinks the *Saturday Review*, be credited with indomitable optimism. It is perhaps the best proof of the condition into which Ireland has been allowed to drift that crime at that committed on Daniel Leahy at Scarceen should attract comparatively little attention, because it was insignificant compared with the still more horrible butchery committed just before. "Murder," said an amiable defender of the Irish some time ago, "cannot long prevail in Catholic Ireland." The massacre of the Joyce family illustrates the precision and accuracy of this remark very happily. If it be true that the identification of the whole gang is certain and sufficient, that of course is ground for reasonable rejoicing. The execution of such a group together, and on one charge, might gladden the soul of the least bloodthirsty of men, not merely as an atonement for the almost incredible atrocity of the crime, but as likely to produce an infinite more salutary effect than the separate punishment of as many individuals for different offences. The only chance of stopping the fresh outbreak of savagery for which the signal was given by the bludgeons of the Joyce's murderers is to adopt a course of unwavering severity, extending to every fair trial, but where that fair trial has been given, allowing no qualms and no quibbles to interfere with the execution of the heaviest sentences that law can inflict. The Irish Labour and Industrial Union is an incubator which must be watched a little before it is possible certainly to discern the objects of its promoters. On the face of it, it presents the advantages of a sop to a class which, if not extremely numerous, has more than once troubled the operations of the Land League, and which is the dangerous position of having had at present more done for it by the Government than by the agitators. It presents, moreover, the possibility of an organisation on the plan of the prohibited League, to be made use of for intermittent agitation and opportunity may serve. But its most obvious purpose is that of a seton to keep open the irritation of the tenant-farmer class against the landlords. The one thing beyond doubt is that Mr. Parnell and his friends are endeavouring to take time by the forelock in establishing the necessary machinery for reviving agitation when and how they please. It will be the fault of the Government if it does not profit by the lesson taught three years ago.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMSHIP.—At Hull yesterday afternoon the Monarch Line steamer *Celtic Monarch*, from Calcutta, with a cargo of 2,400 tons of wheat and linseed, damaged herself whilst entering the dock. The injury remained unobserved until towards evening, when it was found that the vessel was settling down forward. Steam was got up to pump her out, but she took in water till the fore part rested on the bottom of the dock. A diver was sent down to ascertain the extent of the damage, and steps were taken to immediately discharge cargo.

MACHINE GUNS FOR TURKEY.—The Turkish Government is so anxious to obtain immediate delivery of the 300 Nordenföhr machine guns of various calibres ordered some time ago in this country, that it has paid in advance the contract price of the guns and ammunition in full, and the agents of the Porte in London are shipping the guns as fast as they can be delivered from the works. The most curious part of this business is, says a military contemporary, that these guns, which may actually be used against us at no very distant date, are being inspected and passed for the Porte by our military officials at the Enfield Government Works.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

BRITISH LOSSES AT THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT.

The *Times* correspondent at Port Said telegraphed on Sunday:—The steamer *Calypso* arrived here yesterday, having on board about 150 Turkish troops, and moored inside the inner harbour. The *Monarch* at once sent off two armed boats, covered with a Gatling from the *Monarch*, to learn their errand. The Turks stated that they were the annual relief of the Turkish garrison at some fort in the Red Sea. All last night armed boats from the British fleet were cruising round her, with orders to prevent any soldiers landing from her. The *Bolivar*, with transport and commissariat, the *Ozenholme*, with Royal Engineers, pontoons, and field telegraph, and the *Whitley*, with general cargo, entered the Canal this morning. The *London* and the Egyptian tug have just arrived, each having in tow two lighters containing railway plant. The fleets now here consist of six British ships—*Monarch*, *Isis*, *Heda*, *Cochetier*, *Recon*, and *Yolador*; three French, under Admiral D'Almeida, the *Albatros*, *Albatros*, *Albatros*, Greek, Russian, and Dutch one each. The town is very quiet. The *Recon* leaves every evening to watch Fort Ghemieh, which is still occupied by Arabs, and returns in the morning.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Ismailia despatches the following telegrams:—

On Thursday the artillery did brilliant service. Yesterday the honour fell to the British Cavalry Brigade, under Sir Baker Russell, whose skilful handling of the ponderous troops on difficult soil, pressed as they were by the sweltering heat, proved him to be the right man in the right place. The gallant guns, under the command of Major-General Russell, were in the order to continue the unequal contest at El Magfar the day before yesterday were rivalled by the dashing horsemen, parched, wearied, and pounded at with shell and bullet, who yesterday pursued the flying enemy, charged, overthrew and chased him, and finally captured his guns, tents, stores, and wagons. It is very hard on the Foot Guards that they have not yet been given a chance of vindicating their ancient renown. On Thursday the men had just dinner when the order arrived to march. To those aware of the power of the Egyptian summer sun at its height, the difficulties of struggling across the stretch of desert, extending several miles, up to the position may be imagined. The men had just dinner when the order arrived to march. To those aware of the power of the Egyptian summer sun at its height, the difficulties of struggling across the stretch of desert, extending several miles, up to the position may be imagined. The men had just dinner when the order arrived to march. To those aware of the power of the Egyptian summer sun at its height, the difficulties of struggling across the stretch of desert, extending several miles, up to the position may be imagined.

Arrived at the foot of the high sides of the Canal on the previous day, yesterday, on approaching the entrenched camp opposite Abu Rishah, near Tel-el-Mahuta, we perceived that the enemy had retreated during the night. Round went the Infantry to the Canal, and away started the Cavalry to get behind Mahasneh, where trains were distinctly visible carrying off the Egyptian infantry. First rode the Mounted Infantry, among whom that energetic officer Sir Henry Havelock-Allen, V.C., had contrived to introduce himself, mounted on a handsome Arab steed, and a little serviceable. The combined regiment of Household Cavalry followed after, and after them went four squadrons of the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards. A heavy fire from Krupp guns opened from Mahasneh Camp. A number of rockets were fired, and the enemy replied, and fired on the waiting train, but missed, and after a short time the Mounted Infantry, supported closely by the Household Cavalry, under Colonel Ewart, charged into the village, General Havelock-Allen's horse was shot, and he himself was dashed into the lake and swam, or, if, as they dived and floundered, with our rifle-bullets. In the station were found quantities of Remington rifles, ammunition, and other stores, besides seven guns, numerous tents, and railway material. The Dragoon Guards executed a charge on the right and captured a number of prisoners. We had about 30 men hit, including Major Bibby, of the 7th Dragoon Guards. Two or three men were killed. The mounted Infantry followed up the camp, and Abu Rishah, where I found the Duke and officers in very pleasant quarters, near the canal, under the pleasant shade of palm trees. The Prince looks exceedingly well, and, if anything, stouter than when he left England. He expressed the utmost satisfaction at the behaviour of the Guards under his command, especially during the harassing march of Thursday. He expressed his belief that the Guards would distinguish themselves in every possible way. As I rode along the canal to Ismailia, I noticed a number of boats, manned by our Engineers, and several launches taking up provisions, etc. As I approached the second dam, a pillar of smoke shot up and a loud report followed as another mine exploded. I was trotting about thirty yards away when I noticed a second mine exploded, and was fortunately saved. Nothing is likely to be done for several days, but a force has been sent on to-day to destroy another dam at Kassassin.

The rebel position at Tel-el-Kebir is very strong. There is an entrenchment right across and on both sides of the railway. It is flanked on each side by power. Correct information to-day gives, besides seven guns, the camp and 130 tents taken yesterday, 75 trucks full of provisions and forage. The casualties on the 24th were two men and five horses killed of the Royal Horse Artillery; one killed and five wounded of the York and Lancaster Regiment; two officers—Captains Parr and Lord Melgund—wounded, and three horses killed of the Mounted Infantry; one killed of the Royal Marine Artillery; and 48 cases sunstroke, one fatal. Yesterday's casualties I cannot yet give exactly, but there are about 50 killed and wounded, of which the cavalry lost about 20 or 30 from heavy shell fire and charging square of infantry. Major Bibby was severely wounded there. Captain Parr, Lord Melgund, and Major Bibby are doing well. Some naval artificers have been busy yesterday and to-day armour-plating a truck to carry one 40-pounder and a Gatling. As yet they have no engine, but we hear one has been landed at Suez, and expect two or three more to be obtained shortly, when, with the amount of captured rolling stock, transport will be easy.

A reconnoitring party of the 7th Dragoon Guards occupied Kassassin Lock on the Freshwater Canal yesterday morning. The York and Lancaster, and the Duke of Cornwall's, with the Marine Battalion, a squadron of Cavalry, and two guns, will advance to-day to the same place. The following is the distribution of the force. At Mahasneh, the Household Cavalry, the 4th and 7th Dragoons, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, the 30th Bengal Lancers, and Mounted Infantry. At Tel-el-Mahuta, the Scots, Grenadier, and Coldstream Guards, Marine Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's, York and Lancaster, 60th Rifles, and 24th Company of the Royal Engineers; also of Artillery, a Battery, six guns, and N Battery, two guns. At Ismailia, the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Horse Artillery, two guns, the remainder of the battery being at Mahasneh. At Nefiche, the West Kent Regiment. At Ismailia, the 7th, 8th, and 18th Companies of Royal Engineers. The remainder of the force of N Battery of Artillery and three guns of 5th Scotch Artillery make up a total force landed about 11,000, with 2,500 horses, and 27 guns. An armoured truck with 40-pounder and Gatling left for the front last evening. It was drawn on railway by 16 horses. No engines have yet arrived, but we expect to land two to-morrow from Port Said, which are being towed hither in barges.

The last mail, *via* Brindisi, was sent off this morning in a steam launch by the Canal Postal Department, under Captain Sturgeon. The following official list contains the names of the killed on the 24th and 25th and the number of wounded:—1st Life Guards—Trooper Condy, killed; two corporals and ten men wounded. Royal Horse Artillery—Bombardier Pollard, Drivers Robertson and Goodall, killed; one man wounded. 7th Dragoons—Major Bibby and five men wounded. York and Lancaster Regiment—Private Carty killed; six men wounded. Mounted Infantry—two officers and one man wounded. An officer has arrived here from Olat El Din, Governor of the district between Suakin and Massowah, on his way to the Khedive to declare the loyalty of himself and his men. The Cadi, or Mohammedan High Priest held a meeting here yesterday, at which several influential natives were present. He adjured them to remain loyal to Arabi and Islam, saying Arabi would soon return. The Native Governor of Ismailia ordered their arrest. Sir Garnet Wolsey and Staff are still here; they will probably move forward to the front in two days, or as soon as transport can easily be obtained by rail, which I expect may be in less than two days.

Telegraphing on Friday evening the correspondent of the *Standard* at Ismailia says:—Two prisoners taken state that yesterday there were twelve guns and three battalions of infantry absolutely engaged with us. They declare that the majority of the men in the camp have been dragged away from their homes and are fighting against their will. While our infantry were marching without opposition into Tel-el-Mahuta, the cavalry, under General Drury Lowe, made a wide circuit among the sand hills of the Desert, and then moved across the entrance to near Mansamah Railway Station. Our Horse Artillery engaged in a duel with an enemy's battery of seven Krupp guns, which they silenced. While this was going on, the cavalry worked round to the front of the Egyptian camp, near the railway station, and charged in splendid order. Their infantry, warned by the artillery fire, were drawn up to defend the camp, and fired a hasty volley, causing some fifteen or twenty casualties among the enemy; then the cavalry charged down, they broke and fled wildly. A minute later our troops were among them, and numbers were cut down. A party of Egyptian cavalry drawn up in order made a show of charging down upon the flank of our cavalry, but were repulsed by the long line of our infantry, and after a moment's hesitation they turned and rode off. An engine with a train was in the station as the cavalry rode up, and this at once started. As soon as the charge was over the Dragoons charged down the fast pursuit of the enemy, and attempted to bring it to a standstill by firing at the driver. Unfortunately, they were not successful in hitting him, and the train got away, to the great disappointment of the men, as an engine would have been an invaluable asset. One little episode of the fight was related to me. As the Egyptian cavalry rode off three of the troopers fell from their horses, and a Life Guardsman dismounted to make them prisoners. One of them, however, showed fight, and rushed at the Guardsman. A sharp encounter took place, in which the Egyptian wounded the Englishman in the head, whereupon the latter with a sweeping blow cut the Egyptian literally in two, buckling up his sword with the stroke.

On Sunday the same correspondent says:—A most important arrival has this morning occurred. An engine, with nine trucks, has steamed in from Suez. The engine was taken from Alexandria to Suez by Mr. May Wallace, and disembarked there. The train was made up and filled by men from the *Euryalus* and *Indy*, bringing with them a Gatling gun, a seven-pounder. A half-company of Madras Sappers and Miners accompanied the train. The journey was formed in five hours. They saw nothing of the enemy. The line was found to be in fair working order. The achievement is a most successful one, and the engine will prove invaluable here.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Alexandria telegraphed on Sunday night:—The enemy has lost no time in affording practical confirmation of the reports of a general concentration of their forces opposite Fort Meks. This morning large numbers of men were observed fording the shallow lake a few miles beyond the fort, and towards 2 o'clock this afternoon a body of horsemen appeared on the crest of hills beyond the village of Ismailia, and the Egyptian force was seen soon followed by two battalions of infantry. Some of them pushed forward hardily, and encamped themselves in the farthest houses of the village. A small detachment of the 95th, under Major De Salis, sallied out to the front, and after a short time the Egyptian force reached the outlying houses occupied by the enemy, and after a sharp fusillade, the Egyptians, finding it too hot for them, abandoned the house, and retired rapidly to their main body, leaving about twelve of the number dead behind them. On our side one man was killed and one seriously wounded while trying to force their way into a house held by the Arabs. There is now no doubt that a strong force of the enemy are collected in that direction. From the crest of the hill I could discern skillfully-laid out entrenchments constructed with flanking works, and with embrasures for eight guns on the crest of the hills on the other side of the lake, between the Causeway and the village of El Khel. The whole is a most formidable position, and the white uniforms of pickets and sentries, while strong working parties are labouring at entrenchments.

This afternoon a sharp artillery duel took place at Ramleh between our seven-inch guns and the enemy's 15-centimetre cannon, the latter making startling practice, dropping shells behind the camp of the 53d, who were obliged thereby to shift their quarters. They also threw some shell right over our seven-inch gun battery close under the waterworks, but their guns appear to be distinctly superior to ours in point of range, but, happily, less accurate in direction. The *Minotaur* anchored off Ramleh this afternoon and opened fire upon the enemy's earthworks, which are in process of construction across the neck of land between the sea and Lake Aboukir. The activity displayed by the enemy in every direction here facing our lines confirms the report of the prisoners taken at Ismailia, and sent round here, that Arabi is not intimidated by the advance of the First Division from Ismailia, but intends to hold Kaf Dowar, where he is concentrating his resistance, hoping to make the position impregnable. It remains

to be seen whether the news of Sir Garnet Wolsey's rapid advance will cause any modification of his plans.

Another correspondent of the *Standard* thus describes an interview he had with M. de Lesseps and his son:—After some conversation I asked M. de Lesseps whether his views of the situation had altered. He replied that he had never changed an opinion in his life, and that on this matter he felt so warmly that he would rather that his son Victor should discuss it with me. M. Victor de Lesseps denounced the manner of the British occupation in the bitterest terms. As the views of Messrs. de Lesseps, right or wrong, are of some importance from the influence which they certainly exercise in France, it is as well to transcribe them in full. M. de Lesseps, his son, and a party had just returned from a ball at three o'clock in the morning. All was quiet, there was not an Egyptian soldier in the town, and perfect confidence was felt that the war could not approach this portion of Egypt. On a sudden the stillness of the night was broken by a rush of armed men firing wildly in all directions. A gardener of M. de Lesseps and two employees of the Company were without the slightest offence on their part, shot dead. No shadow of opposition was anywhere offered. M. de Lesseps begged permission to send the frightened women and children aloft in the Company's boats, but Captain Fitzroy, of the *Orion*, peremptorily refused, and sent sentries over our boats. The natives all fled, and we are without servants." Such was M. Victor de Lesseps' version of the events which attended the occupation of Ismailia. When he had concluded, I asked what practical measures he intended to take. Upon this, M. de Lesseps, senior, broke in, "I am going to France. I cannot control myself when I see these acts of aggression. There is no need of any manifesto. They speak to the civilised world. England has violated the neutrality hitherto respected by all." I pointed out that no nation had hitherto had any reason or motive for violating the neutrality. M. de Lesseps answered, "On August 15th, 1870, when France and Germany were at war, a French and a German vessel of war met in Lake Timsah. They did not fight, but saluted each other and passed on. During the last war Russian ships carrying munitions of war actually passed unmolested through the Canal, under the muzzles of Turkish guns, although the Sultan is the Suzerain of Egypt, and Egyptian troops were at that time serving in the Turkish ranks against Russia. Colonel Vivian, the British Consul General, held armed councils with my son Victor about the best means of preserving neutrality at that time, but now England has broken these noble compacts. Ships may henceforward engage in the Canal, which will suffer as much as if the guns had been turned upon the towns on the bank. Admiral Hewell, commandant of the railway against the Canal, Admiral Hoskins assented, and turned out employees of the Company at Port Said. Thus a peaceful trading Company was coerced into taking an active part in the war. Under conditions of the Commission of which I am a pilot, a British man of war sinks a French vessel. The Home Government politely begged the Company, through the English administration, to grant aid and privileges to English men of war, but the permission which was granted by the Company twelve hours after the occupation of Ismailia only reached me forty-eight hours later. The whole business is a crying infamy, and no means of redress are apparent."

M. de Lesseps declared that a hundred unburied corpses still lie at Chouff, close to the employees' quarters, the English refusing to bury them because of the smell. These are the sentiments and opinions of the MM. de Lesseps, father and son; and the reports that the gentlemen had accepted the situation quietly and even complacently are clearly without foundation. M. de Lesseps is, in fact, exasperated that his remonstrances and warnings have been put aside, and that the British have proceeded to do as if he had had no existence whatever. His old prejudices about the inferiority of the Egyptian race, which he has viewed through a distorted medium of jealousy, mistrust, and mortified vanity.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

All the Sunday labour at the Government works at Woolwich on Sunday was reduced to some movements of the shipping and the preparation of food and forage for immediate transport. Instead of military carts being set to draw provisions from the Commissariat stores, as hitherto, Pickfords' vans were employed for the purpose, and seemed much better adapted to the work. The steam-torque *Kent* sailed about noon with a large cargo of Alexandria to Suez by Mr. May Wallace, and disembarked there. The train was made up and filled by men from the *Euryalus* and *Indy*, bringing with them a Gatling gun, a seven-pounder. A half-company of Madras Sappers and Miners accompanied the train. The journey was formed in five hours. They saw nothing of the enemy. The line was found to be in fair working order. The achievement is a most successful one, and the engine will prove invaluable here.

A Glasgow firm has contracted with the Government to transport 500 mules to Egypt. An Anchor Line steamer has been chartered for this purpose. The mules are expected to be landed in Egypt in October.

A telegram has been received in Glasgow stating that the rebels intended to form depots at Cyprus for the 74th and 75th Cameron Highlanders are to proceed direct to Alexandria to join the regiments there. They leave on the 1st of September.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS IN INDIA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that serious disturbances have occurred between Hindus and Mahometans at Salem, Madras, 500 Hindus and 3 Mahometans have been killed, but intends to hold Kaf Dowar, where he is concentrating his resistance, hoping to make the position impregnable. It remains

MADAGASCAR.

Although the conflict of interests between England and France which seemed at one time impending in Egypt has been temporarily averted, no similar amicable arrangement or postponement seems to have been effected in the island of Madagascar:—A rather truculent letter appears in the *Paris Press*, proposing to give an explanation of the whole circumstances of this deplorable complication. The writer starts by declaring that there are three parties represented in the squabble—the English, the French, and the native tribe of the Hovas. Of these the French are, of course, according to our writer's view, the true and real possessors of the right to the whole island and everything in it. This right, however, the perfidious scions of Albion are endeavouring and designing to supersede, and with a view to this they are working upon the feelings of those convenient barbarians, the Hovas. These latter—the third party to the affair—are described as of a cunning and ill-conditioned race, readily yielding to the base insinuations urged upon them by the English. Meanwhile, the French Consul and Vice-Consul—good easy men—do nothing but what is fair and above-board, whereas the secret agents of the English are sowing the seeds of disaffection with a view to stir up a native rebellion against the sway of the French, in order to serve the native conquerors as occasion may suggest. The most remarkable feature in the whole affair is, however, the religious element. It appears that there are plenty of Catholic agents in the island who might, if they chose, counteract the anti-gallican tendencies spreading amongst the Hovas. But the Jesuits, having been ill-treated by France, are in no honour to do her good turn, and are said to have frankly confessed that they would not serve the interests of the Republic in the matter. On the other hand, the Evangelical missionaries are as active as can be; and, as most of them come from England, or at least represent English religious societies, there is all the more opening left to them for converting the natives to a policy unfavourable to France.—*Globe.*

THE CONSTABULARY AGITATION IN IRELAND.

The Limerick correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on Saturday night:—The Constabulary agitation, which was supposed to have been set at rest, if but temporarily, has been revived in Limerick with increased vigour, and in such a manner as to cause considerable uneasiness to the authorities. During the late movement for increase of pay, pensions, etc., for the members of the Constabulary who joined subsequent to the year 1856, the Limerick Constabulary were the prime movers in the affair, the most active being young policemen and sub-constables of from three to ten years' service. They asked among other things for an increase of pay to the amount of one shilling per diem, and also for a reduction of the term of their thirty years' service should be equalised with those of the members of the force who enrolled prior to 1856, when, in view of the Fenian agitation then prevailing, the Executive adopted an increased scale of retiring allowances. The distribution of £180,000 voted by Government to the men for extra service during the Land League agitation was taken, together with the appointment of the Commission of which Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., is chairman, to inquire into the alleged grievances, as tending to the satisfactory settlement of the late Constabulary dispute, which threatened to be very serious indeed. The action of the Inspector General of Constabulary (Colonel Bruce), or whoever has advised him to the course he has adopted, it is feared will undo the anticipations formed in this respect. Indeed, it is not exaggerating the situation, as developed yesterday at the Williamstown Barracks—*locus in quo* of the recent agitation—to say that the great majority of the city force, or, in other words, all those below the grade of acting constable, are in open mutiny, and have peremptorily refused to obey the orders of their officers. What has brought about this undesirable state of things arose unexpectedly, the result being what is on all sides deplored. During the late movement six young constables, five of whom were stationed in Williamstown Barracks, and one in the suburbs, conducted the Constabulary business, sent telegrams to the various Constabulary centres throughout Ireland, discharging generally the duties of a working committee for the entire Constabulary. For their action in the matter it would seem they were marked men, for yesterday morning, shortly after eleven o'clock, the officer commanding at Williamstown, Sub-Inspector Wilton, announced to the six men that he had received a communication from the Inspector General ordering their transfer forthwith to stations in the north of Ireland. The six men, Sub-Constable Nolan transferred to county Down; Sub-Constable Prescott to Armagh; Sub-Constable Fleming to Fermanagh; Sub-Constable Carter to Tyrone; and Sub-Constable Lyons to Monaghan. These five all Williamstown men, the sixth being of Sub-Constable Guiley of Kilmurry, ordered to Fermanagh. The six men were directed to be in readiness to proceed to their respective destinations, some hundreds of miles distant, by the train leaving Limerick at eleven o'clock. The greatest excitement prevailed among the men of all ranks, and those of them on duty in the streets left their posts and proceeded to the Williamstown Police Barracks, where policemen to the number of one hundred were gradually gathered from the different barracks. The men ordered to leave in a few hours for the north concluded that they were singled out for removal because of the part they took on behalf of their comrades in the agitation. They accordingly proceeded at once to the office of the Inspector General, and there they were met by the men being very excited over the matter, and expressed their indignation. It was in vain that Sub-Inspector Wilton entreated them to proceed to the stations, and County Inspector Henry, having been apprised of the matter, had taken place of others in the barracks towards four o'clock. He found that the six men had refused to leave, and that they and their comrades were holding a meeting in the day-room. He at once ordered them to disperse, and said the barracks was no place for such a gathering. The men at first refused to disperse, one policeman asking, it is said, the county inspector who would disperse them. Ultimately they yielded to the request of their officers, and Mr. Henry promised that he would forward a memorial to the Inspector General, praying that the order for the transfer of the six men in question might be cancelled. This memorial, which was signed by every sub-constable in the barracks with but one exception, expressed the determination of the men to resign if their prayer were not accorded to.

Telegraphing on Sunday night the same correspondent says:—Colonel Bruce arrived in Limerick by mail train last night, and had a parade of the entire City force this morning. The six men, however, persisted in their refusal to proceed to the north, or to withdraw their resignations. Colonel Bruce held a parade in the barrack square at eleven o'clock, and addressing the gnef said, the transfers were in no way intended as a punishment, but for the good of the entire force. He pointed out that it was impossible that disobedience of orders could be tolerated and said that if he himself were ordered to any part of the country he could not disobey. The men continued inexorable, and asked to have their resignations accepted, as they were prepared to quit the force immediately. Colonel Bruce refused, but said if the six sub-constables went to their new stations in the north they

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196 lines, 98fr. 50c.; 197 lines, 99fr.; 198 lines, 99fr. 50c.; 199 lines, 100fr.; 200 lines, 100fr. 50c.; 201 lines, 101fr.; 202 lines, 101fr. 50c.; 203 lines, 102fr.; 204 lines, 102fr. 50c.; 205 lines, 103fr.; 206 lines, 103fr. 50c.; 207 lines, 104fr.; 208 lines, 104fr. 50c.; 209 lines, 105fr.; 210 lines, 105fr. 50c.; 211 lines, 106fr.; 212 lines, 106fr. 50c.; 213 lines, 107fr.; 214 lines, 107fr. 50c.; 215 lines, 108fr.; 216 lines, 108fr. 50c.; 217 lines, 109fr.; 218 lines, 109fr. 50c.; 219 lines, 110fr.; 220 lines, 110fr. 50c.; 221 lines, 111fr.; 222 lines, 111fr. 50c.; 223 lines, 112fr.; 224 lines, 112fr. 50c.; 225 lines, 113fr.; 226 lines, 113fr. 50c.; 227 lines, 114fr.; 228 lines, 114fr. 50c.; 229 lines, 115fr.; 230 lines, 115fr. 50c.; 231 lines, 116fr.; 232 lines, 116fr. 50c.; 233 lines, 117fr.; 234 lines, 117fr. 50c.; 235 lines, 118fr.; 236 lines, 118fr. 50c.; 237 lines, 119fr.; 238 lines, 119fr. 50c.; 239 lines, 120fr.; 240 lines, 120fr. 50c.; 241 lines, 121fr.; 242 lines, 121fr. 50c.; 243 lines, 122fr.; 244 lines, 122fr. 50c.; 245 lines, 123fr.; 246 lines, 123fr. 50c.; 247 lines, 124fr.; 248 lines, 124fr. 50c.; 249 lines, 125fr.; 250 lines, 125fr. 50c.; 251 lines, 126fr.; 252 lines, 126fr. 50c.; 253 lines, 127fr.; 254 lines, 127fr. 50c.; 255 lines, 128fr.; 256 lines, 128fr. 50c.; 257 lines, 129fr.; 258 lines, 129fr. 50c.; 259 lines, 130fr.; 260 lines, 130fr. 50c.; 261 lines, 131fr.; 262 lines, 131fr. 50c.; 263 lines, 132fr.; 264 lines, 132fr. 50c.; 265 lines, 133fr.; 266 lines, 133fr. 50c.; 267 lines, 134fr.; 268 lines, 134fr. 50c.; 269 lines, 135fr.; 270 lines, 135fr. 50c.; 271 lines, 136fr.; 272 lines, 136fr. 50c.; 273 lines, 137fr.; 274 lines, 137fr. 50c.; 275 lines, 138fr.; 276 lines, 138fr. 50c.; 277 lines, 139fr.; 278 lines, 139fr. 50c.; 279 lines, 140fr.; 280 lines, 140fr. 50c.; 281 lines, 141fr.; 282 lines, 141fr. 50c.; 283 lines, 142fr.; 284 lines, 142fr. 50c.; 285 lines, 143fr.; 286 lines, 143fr. 50c.; 287 lines, 144fr.; 288 lines, 144fr. 50c.; 289 lines, 145fr.; 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337 lines, 169fr.; 338 lines, 169fr. 50c.; 339 lines, 170fr.; 340 lines, 170fr. 50c.; 341 lines, 171fr.; 342 lines, 171fr. 50c.; 343 lines, 172fr.; 344 lines, 172fr. 50c.; 345 lines, 173fr.; 346 lines, 173fr. 50c.; 347 lines, 174fr.; 348 lines, 174fr. 50c.; 349 lines, 175fr.; 350 lines, 175fr. 50c.; 351 lines, 176fr.; 352 lines, 176fr. 50c.; 353 lines, 177fr.; 354 lines, 177fr. 50c.; 355 lines, 178fr.; 356 lines, 178fr. 50c.; 357 lines, 179fr.; 358 lines, 179fr. 50c.; 359 lines, 180fr.; 360 lines, 180fr. 50c.; 361 lines, 181fr.; 362 lines, 181fr. 50c.; 363 lines, 182fr.; 364 lines, 182fr. 50c.; 365 lines, 183fr.; 366 lines, 183fr. 50c.; 367 lines, 184fr.; 368 lines, 184fr. 50c.; 369 lines, 185fr.; 370 lines, 185fr. 50c.; 371 lines, 186fr.; 372 lines, 186fr. 50c.; 373 lines, 187fr.; 374 lines, 187fr. 50c.; 375 lines, 188fr.; 376 lines, 188fr. 50c.; 377 lines, 189fr.; 378 lines, 189fr. 50c.; 379 lines, 190fr.; 380 lines, 190fr. 50c.; 381 lines, 191fr.; 382 lines, 191fr. 50c.; 383 lines, 192fr.; 384 lines, 192fr. 50c.; 385 lines, 193fr.; 386 lines, 193fr. 50c.; 387 lines, 194fr.; 388 lines, 194fr. 50c.; 389 lines, 195fr.; 390 lines, 195fr. 50c.; 391 lines, 196fr.; 392 lines, 196fr. 50c.; 393 lines, 197fr.; 394 lines, 197fr. 50c.; 395 lines, 198fr.; 396 lines, 198fr. 50c.; 397 lines, 199fr.; 398 lines, 199fr. 50c.; 399 lines, 200fr.; 400 lines, 200fr. 50c.; 401 lines, 201fr.; 402 lines, 201fr. 50c.; 403 lines, 202fr.; 404 lines, 202fr. 50c.; 405 lines, 203fr.; 406 lines, 203fr. 50c.; 407 lines, 204fr.; 408 lines, 204fr. 50c.; 409 lines, 205fr.; 410 lines, 205fr. 50c.; 411 lines, 206fr.; 412 lines, 206fr. 50c.; 413 lines, 207fr.; 414 lines, 207fr. 50c.; 415 lines, 208fr.; 416 lines, 208fr. 50c.; 417 lines, 209fr.; 418 lines, 209fr. 50c.; 419 lines, 210fr.; 420 lines, 210fr. 50c.; 421 lines, 211fr.; 422 lines, 211fr. 50c.; 423 lines, 212fr.; 424 lines, 212fr. 50c.; 425 lines, 213fr.; 426 lines, 213fr. 50c.; 427 lines, 214fr.; 428 lines, 214fr. 50c.; 429 lines, 215fr.; 430 lines, 215fr. 50c.; 431 lines, 216fr.; 432 lines, 216fr. 50c.; 433 lines, 217fr.; 434 lines, 217fr. 50c.; 435 lines, 218fr.; 436 lines, 218fr. 50c.; 437 lines, 219fr.; 438 lines, 219fr. 50c.; 439 lines, 220fr.; 440 lines, 220fr. 50c.; 441 lines, 221fr.; 442 lines, 221fr. 50c.; 443 lines, 222fr.; 444 lines, 222fr. 50c.; 445 lines, 223fr.; 446 lines, 223fr. 50c.; 447 lines, 224fr.; 448 lines, 224fr. 50c.; 449 lines, 225fr.; 450 lines, 225fr. 50c.; 451 lines, 226fr.; 452 lines, 226fr. 50c.; 453 lines, 227fr.; 454 lines, 227fr. 50c.; 455 lines, 228fr.; 456 lines, 228fr. 50c.; 457 lines, 229fr.; 458 lines, 229fr. 50c.; 459 lines, 230fr.; 460 lines, 230fr. 50c.; 461 lines, 231fr.; 462 lines, 231fr. 50c.; 463 lines, 232fr.; 464 lines, 232fr. 50c.; 465 lines, 233fr.; 466 lines, 233fr. 50c.; 467 lines, 234fr.; 468 lines, 234fr. 50c.; 469 lines, 235fr.; 470 lines, 235fr. 50c.; 471 lines, 236fr.; 472 lines, 236fr. 50c.; 473 lines, 237fr.; 474 lines, 237fr. 50c.; 475 lines, 238fr.; 476 lines, 238fr. 50c.; 477 lines, 239fr.; 478 lines, 239fr. 50c.; 479 lines, 240fr.; 480 lines, 240fr. 50c.; 481 lines, 241fr.; 482 lines, 241fr. 50c.; 483 lines, 242fr.; 484 lines, 242fr. 50c.; 485 lines, 243fr.; 486 lines, 243fr. 50c.; 487 lines, 244fr.; 488 lines, 244fr. 50c.; 489 lines, 245fr.; 490 lines, 245fr. 50c.; 491 lines, 246fr.; 492 lines, 246fr. 50c.; 493 lines, 247fr.; 494 lines, 247fr. 50c.; 495 lines, 248fr.; 496 lines, 248fr. 50c.; 497 lines, 249fr.; 498 lines, 249fr. 50c.; 499 lines, 250fr.; 500 lines, 250fr. 50c.; 501 lines, 251fr.; 502 lines, 251fr. 50c.; 503 lines, 252fr.; 504 lines, 252fr. 50c.; 505 lines, 253fr.; 506 lines, 253fr. 50c.; 507 lines, 254fr.; 508 lines, 254fr. 50c.; 509 lines, 255fr.; 510 lines, 255fr. 50c.; 511 lines, 256fr.; 512 lines, 256fr. 50c.; 513 lines, 257fr.; 514 lines, 257fr. 50c.; 515 lines, 258fr.; 516 lines, 258fr. 50c.; 517 lines, 259fr.; 518 lines, 259fr. 50c.; 519 lines, 260fr.; 520 lines, 260fr. 50c.; 521 lines, 261fr.; 522 lines, 261fr. 50c.; 523 lines, 262fr.; 524 lines, 262fr. 50c.; 525 lines, 263fr.; 526 lines, 263fr. 50c.; 527 lines, 264fr.; 528 lines, 264fr. 50c.; 529 lines, 265fr.; 530 lines, 265fr. 50c.; 531 lines, 266fr.; 532 lines, 266fr. 50c.; 533 lines, 267fr.; 534 lines, 267fr. 50c.; 535 lines, 268fr.; 536 lines, 268fr. 50c.; 537 lines, 269fr.; 538 lines, 269fr. 50c.; 539 lines, 270fr.; 540 lines, 270fr. 50c.; 541 lines, 271fr.; 542 lines, 271fr. 50c.; 543 lines, 272fr.; 544 lines, 272fr. 50c.; 545 lines, 273fr.; 546 lines, 273fr. 50c.; 547 lines, 274fr.; 548 lines, 274fr. 50c.; 549 lines, 275fr.; 550 lines, 275fr. 50c.; 551 lines, 276fr.; 552 lines, 276fr. 50c.; 553 lines, 277fr.; 554 lines, 277fr. 50c.; 555 lines, 278fr.; 556 lines, 278fr. 50c.; 557 lines, 279fr.; 558 lines, 279fr. 50c.; 559 lines, 280fr.; 560 lines, 280fr. 50c.; 561 lines, 281fr.; 562 lines, 281fr. 50c.; 563 lines, 282fr.; 564 lines, 282fr. 50c.; 565 lines, 283fr.; 566 lines, 283fr. 50c.; 567 lines, 284fr.; 568 lines, 284fr. 50c.; 569 lines, 285fr.; 570 lines, 285fr. 50c.; 571 lines, 286fr.; 572 lines, 286fr. 50c.; 573 lines, 287fr.; 574 lines, 287fr. 50c.; 575 lines, 288fr.; 576 lines, 288fr. 50c.; 577 lines, 289fr.; 578 lines, 289fr. 50c.; 579 lines, 290fr.; 580 lines, 290fr. 50c.; 581 lines, 291fr.; 582 lines, 291fr. 50c.; 583 lines, 292fr.; 584 lines, 292fr. 50c.; 585 lines, 293fr.; 586 lines, 293fr. 50c.; 587 lines, 294fr.; 588 lines, 294fr. 50c.; 589 lines, 295fr.; 590 lines, 295fr. 50c.; 591 lines, 296fr.; 592 lines, 296fr. 50c.; 593 lines, 297fr.; 594 lines, 297fr. 50c.; 595 lines, 298fr.; 596 lines, 298fr. 50c.; 597 lines, 299fr.; 598 lines, 299fr. 50c.; 599 lines, 300fr.; 600 lines, 300fr. 50c.; 601 lines, 301fr.; 602 lines, 301fr. 50c.; 603 lines, 302fr.; 604 lines, 302fr. 50c.; 605 lines, 303fr.; 606 lines, 303fr. 50c.; 607 lines, 304fr.; 608 lines, 304fr. 50c.; 609 lines, 305fr.; 610 lines, 305fr. 50c.; 611 lines, 306fr.; 612 lines, 306fr. 50c.; 613 lines, 307fr.; 614 lines, 307fr. 50c.; 615 lines, 308fr.; 616 lines, 308fr. 50c.; 617 lines, 309fr.; 618 lines, 309fr. 50c.; 619 lines, 310fr.; 620 lines, 310fr. 50c.; 621 lines, 311fr.; 622 lines, 311fr. 50c.; 623 lines, 312fr.; 624 lines, 312fr. 50c.; 625 lines, 313fr.; 626 lines, 313fr. 50c.; 627 lines, 314fr.; 628 lines, 314fr. 50c.; 629 lines, 315fr.; 630 lines, 315fr. 50c.; 631 lines, 316fr.; 632 lines, 316fr. 50c.; 633 lines, 317fr.; 634 lines, 317fr. 50c.; 635 lines, 318fr.; 636 lines, 318fr. 50c.; 637 lines, 319fr.; 638 lines, 319fr. 50c.; 639 lines, 320fr.; 640 lines, 320fr. 50c.; 641 lines, 321fr.; 642 lines, 321fr. 50c.; 643 lines, 322fr.; 644 lines, 322fr. 50c.; 645 lines, 323fr.; 646 lines, 323fr. 50c.; 647 lines, 324fr.; 648 lines, 324fr. 50c.; 649 lines, 325fr.; 650 lines, 325fr. 50c.; 651 lines, 326fr.; 652 lines, 326fr. 50c.; 653 lines, 327fr.; 654 lines, 327fr. 50c.; 655 lines, 328fr.; 656 lines, 328fr. 50c.; 657 lines, 329fr.; 658 lines, 329fr. 50c.; 659 lines, 330fr.; 660 lines, 330fr. 50c.; 661 lines, 331fr.; 662 lines, 331fr. 50c.; 663 lines, 332fr.; 664 lines, 332fr. 50c.; 665 lines, 333fr.; 666 lines, 333fr. 50c.; 667 lines, 334fr.; 668 lines, 334fr. 50c.; 669 lines, 335fr.; 670 lines, 335fr. 50c.; 671 lines, 336fr.; 672 lines, 336fr. 50c.; 673 lines, 337fr.; 674 lines, 337fr. 50c.; 675 lines, 338fr.; 676 lines, 338fr. 50c.; 677 lines, 339fr.; 678 lines, 339fr. 50c.; 679 lines, 340fr.; 680 lines, 340fr. 50c.; 681 lines, 341fr.; 682 lines, 341fr. 50c.; 683 lines, 342fr.; 684 lines, 342fr. 50c.; 685 lines, 343fr.; 686 lines, 343fr. 50c.; 687 lines, 344fr.; 688 lines, 344fr. 50c.; 689 lines, 345fr.; 690 lines, 345fr. 50c.; 691 lines, 346fr.; 692 lines, 346fr. 50c.; 693 lines, 347fr.; 694 lines, 347fr. 50c.; 695 lines, 348fr.; 696 lines, 348fr. 50c.; 697 lines, 349fr.; 698 lines, 349fr. 50c.; 699 lines, 350fr.; 700 lines, 350fr. 50c.; 701 lines, 351fr.; 702 lines, 351fr. 50c.; 703 lines, 352fr.; 704 lines, 352fr. 50c.; 705 lines, 353fr.; 706 lines, 353fr. 50c.; 707 lines, 354fr.; 708 lines, 354fr. 50c.; 709 lines, 355fr.; 710 lines, 355fr. 50c.; 711 lines, 356fr.; 712 lines, 356fr. 50c.; 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760 lines, 380fr. 50c.; 761 lines, 381fr.; 762 lines, 381fr. 50c.; 763 lines, 382fr.; 764 lines, 382fr. 50c.; 765 lines, 383fr.; 766 lines, 383fr. 50c.; 767 lines, 384fr.; 768 lines, 384fr. 50c.; 769 lines, 385fr.; 770 lines, 385fr. 50c.; 771 lines, 386fr.; 772 lines, 386fr. 50c.; 773 lines, 387fr.; 774 lines, 387fr. 50c.; 775 lines, 388fr.; 776 lines, 388fr. 50c.; 777 lines, 389fr.; 778 lines, 389fr. 50c.; 779 lines, 390fr.; 780 lines, 390fr. 50c.; 781 lines, 391fr.; 782 lines, 391fr. 50c.; 783 lines, 392fr.; 784 lines, 392fr. 50c.; 785 lines, 393fr.; 786 lines, 393fr. 50c.; 787 lines, 394fr.; 788 lines, 394fr. 50c.; 789 lines, 395fr.; 790 lines, 395fr. 50c.; 791 lines, 396fr.; 792 lines, 396fr. 50c.; 793 lines, 397fr.; 794 lines, 397fr. 50c.; 795 lines, 398fr.; 796 lines, 398fr. 50c.; 797 lines, 399fr.; 798 lines, 399fr. 50c.; 799 lines, 400fr.; 800 lines, 400fr. 50c.; 801 lines, 401fr.; 802 lines, 401fr. 50c.; 803 lines, 402fr.; 804 lines, 402fr. 50c.; 805 lines, 403fr.; 806 lines, 403fr. 50c.; 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desire to remain in the church, and not disturb the congregation. 30 persons for some time, and about 30 persons church. He had no sooner given out than a young man, evidently much He passed towards the porch, where very loudly, and the churchwarden him to go away, he pushed him away declared in a loud tone to Mr. Fitz will have it in for you. The dete immediately seized him and took him to pri was subsequently released on bail, appeared before the Police-court, on Monday, Peers, a Policelayer, was charged with ing in St. James's Church, and with the churchwardens, threatening the in and assaulting the police.—He was and costs.